CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,301—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 15, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR UROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	20th July
M.L. PLASSY	7105	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5947	T. Leigh	10th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th ,,
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	8034	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER			1st October 1901.
,,			,, 1st November 1901,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE. P.	Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER			in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,186	,, 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Lascoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,236	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT,

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1901. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	M. Saporite	15th July, 1901
,, Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901

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	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

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The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE
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THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.
REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,
they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	,,	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	,,	1	8

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GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
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PIANOS FOR INDIA,
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SMOKE ONLY
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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

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Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
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Extra	,,	2	12				

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For freight and passage apply to
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By order of the Board.
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Secretaries.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 13th July, 1901.

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ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

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POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TANTALUS FRAMES :—One, two and three bottles in various designs and various prices, cased in solid English Oak frames with best nickel mounts. From Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALE ??? SALE??? SALE??!—SHROFF BROTHERS' SALE will CONTINUE whole MONTH. Great bargains in useful and fancy goods. at 27, Hornby Row, Fort.

ASQUITH & LORD, Ld., Opposite Clock Tower.—SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c.,&c., too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 20, in Church Gate Street, at Rs. 50 per month, above Mehta Brothers. Apply to H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate Manager, Mr. JAFFERBHOY CASSAM, Jail Road.

HALSE'S FAMOUS "SILVER CREAM" for plating Electros, Copper, Nickel, Brass &c., without Battery. Rubbed on with the thumb, polished with a cloth. Re. 1. HADSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Byculla.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homeopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good service. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

WANTED, a REPORTER, for a Leading Anglo-Indian Local Paper, must be an efficient SHORTHAND WRITER and have a fair knowledge of English. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, stating Shorthand speed to "R." care of this paper.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-3 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily, Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 29, Medows Street,

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended, Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

THE FAMOUS HONEY BRAND BACON, well worth a trial, on cut at Ans. 14 per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branche A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and insect-Destroyer. 2 Ans. Pkt. Re. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, mirror door almira, revolving top office table, Wimbridge made plain top large office table, office chairs, partition screen, sofas, chairs, glass show case, "Bungalow" piano, 3 new musical boxes.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy.
1 real Chubb's safe 29" by 23" by 22" on teak stand.
7 rolls leather beltings, 1 to 6 inches, about 1,032 lbs.
4 sets superior billiard cushion rubber.
20 yards billiard cloth 74 inches wide.
3 dozen green and chocolate carriage leather.

AT 2 P.M.

A few ladies' and gent's bicycles.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong built vis-a-vis.
1 glass fronted double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN OVERCOATS, AND SUITS, TABLE GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE AND PLATEDWARE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following :—

An invoice of woollen overcoats and suits.
" of plain star cut and engraved table glassware.
" of dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services.
" of American, English and Europe made plated-ware
" of bentwood furniture, such as sofas and chairs.

Also sample leather and plush goods, sample porcelain-ware, carpets, timepieces, clocks, binoculars, &c.
The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Murzban Road, Fort, next to Mr. M. C. Murzban's bungalow, the very valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design (almost new, purchased in March last) also rich open carved blackwood furniture, suitable for present to Home friends. Singapore cane sofas and chairs, almost new, entire brass frame ebonized grand upright "Colombo" Torino piano, specially ordered out for the owner, glassware, rich porcelain, best platedware, handsome pictures, folding harmonium, English-made fire proof safe by Milner on stand, old China flower jars and vases, table ornaments, Hinks lamps, clocks, large musical box playing 12 tunes, ladies' and gent's bicycles, Singer's sewing machine, etc., the property of C. BOGGIANO, Esq., (Italian Consul).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of a gentleman—
1 English victoria on C spring by Kesterton.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite to Singer and Co, very valuable and handsome French polished teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by Madrasee carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suits, sofas and chairs, lined with English velvet and silk tapestry, drawing-room cabinets, chiffoneers, marble top tables and teapoys, revolving and plain top office tables, new designed bedsteads, single and double door almirahs, wardrobes, chess tables, wall brackets, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FATAMARI LUXMI.

By the directions of Messrs. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hassam Hajee Abdulla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., the undermentioned property, viz., one Fatamari, named Luxmi, No. 1453, of the burthen of (180) Bombay candies, which is at present lying at the Jackeria Bunder, together with a boat, the sails, anchor, and other articles and things appertaining thereto and at present lying in a ware house near the said Jackeria Bunder and on view at the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Louis Manoel Gabriel D'Souza, in exercise of the power of sale given to him by an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 2nd April, 1900, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Anthony D'Souza, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. the following property :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old No. 60, Ward No. 3837, Street No. 165, situate at Cavel Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the property formerly of Pandoo Govindjee but now of Jose Gomes, on the west formerly the property of Nunluabai, woman, but now of Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Antaru, on the north formerly the property of Ramchandra Parine, but now of Nowrojee Pithawalla, and on the south formerly the property of Maria, Portuguese, but now of Jose Caetano D'Souza, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Victorino Francisco D'Souza, and are now in the occupation of the said Anthony D'Souza.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at 33, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wares Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 30th Inst, at 2 p.m. at the Wares Bunder, Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed, loose cotton, grain sweepings, waste papers, jagree, cigars in cases, cotton bales, dry chillies and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund................. " 11,00 000
Uncalled Capital............. " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£562,6000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK.	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 50 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTS CLERK. Preference will be given to those acquainted with the Government system of Public Works or Civil Accounts. Applicants must be under the age of 35. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Applications with testimonials should be addressed to the Undersigned and will be received by him up to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 22nd July, 1901. Only persons having accounts experience need apply.

W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 10th July, 1901.

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

STAMP COLLECTORS are requested to send for approval sheets of the undermentioned States Stamps, old and new issues, to select from :—Afghanistan, Alwar, British India, Bamra, Bhopal, Bhor, Bundi, Bussahir, Chamba, Charkhari, Cochin, Cashmere, Dhar, Duttia, Faridkot, Gwalior, Holkar, Hyderabad, Jhind, Jhalawar, Kishengurh, Laskella, Nabha, Nepal, Nawanagar, Patiala, Poonch, Sirmoor, Saruf and Travancore, &c.

Apply to
PUNJAB PHILATELIC CO.,
Jullundur City.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum.............Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... "	25	Half-yearly .... "	30
Quarterly .... "	13	Quarterly .... "	16
Monthly .... "	5	Monthly .... "	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum.............Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
Half-yearly .... "	28	Half-yearly .... "	32
Quarterly .... "	16	Quarterly .... "	18
Monthly .... "	6	Monthly .... "	6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 3-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 3 per line
Second do .... " 4½
Third do .... " 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-yearly .... "	6	Half-yearly .... "	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly .... "	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 13
Half-yearly .... " 4
Quarterly .... " 4

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 12th to FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 4th, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1901.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon. Mr. William Greaves and Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 4th, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS WANTING INVESTMENT IN HOUSE PROPERTY.

A NUMBER of OFFICERS' HOUSES are required to be BUILT within the limits of the new Cantonment at VAKOLA by private enterprise. For particulars apply at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Military Works Services, Marine Lines, any day after 14th instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 P.M.

C. B. MAYNE, Major, R. E.,
Commanding Royal Engineer,
Bombay District, M. W. S.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Palava Road, Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date, the 4th day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court house, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road, in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazendar thereof being Parbhoo Karnand Sadashiv and formerly numbered 13, containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and forty-seven feet in length, and bounded in front by public main road, on the left by the gully belonging to the house offered for sale and next to the gully house of Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Govind Liladhar and on the right side of the house offered for sale is a gully and next to the gully is the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman, and at the back of the house offered for sale is the house of the said Rakhmabai.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 93 2-9ths square yards, and bounded on the East by the house of Andhiaroo Cowasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Motee Raghunath, and on the South by the Stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissarywala, which said premises are registered in the Collectors rent roll under No. 570, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or stable and premises standing thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 8 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage, on the West by the Mahomedan Burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Juggonnath Shankersheth, Esquire, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	1,000
1 Do.	... ...	500
1 Do.	... ...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	... ...	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	... ...	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	... ...	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	... ...	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	... ...	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	... ...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	... ...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	... ...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 12.

2¾ per cent. Consols	£ 92 1-4	= —7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1 2	= —1 4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	= —1 2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63 1-8	= plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	26 15 16	= unch'gd.
„ New York	58 5 8	= „
Exchange on London at Paris	25 17 1-2	= „
„ New York	4 87 1 8	= „
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	= „
„ Short London Bills	2 1-2 „	„
„ Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8 „	„

Silver to Bombay £140,000.
Gold to Bombay £10,000.
Yellow Metal 6 1-2.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 14,000 bales. Spot 4 20-32 —1-32. Arrivals closed firm.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·34	4·33	4·19 plus 1	4·16 plus 2	4·16 plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	6,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 „
„ „ Continent	nil
Mid.-Uplands	8 9-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·67 plus 14
Do. Do. Dec.	7·68 plus 14

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales
Total week's sales	39,000
„ Sold on spec.	1,000
„ for exportation	2,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	59,000
„ Actual exports	10,000
„ Week's imports	41,000
„ Stock	631,000
Surats week's sales	300
„ Sold on spec.	Nil
„ „ for exportation	200
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	500
„ Actual exports	Nil.
„ Week's imports	Nil
„ Stock	29,000
Afloat American	50,000
„ Indian	9,000
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	44,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	39,000
„ „ Continent	28,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	400,000
Do. at Interior Ports	210,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 12th July 1901:—

Cotton	951	bales.
Wheat	4,228	cwts.
Linseed	3,947	„
Rapeseed	3,232	„
Gingellyseed	194	„
Poppyseed	2,032	„
Groundnuts	Nil	„
Castorseed	2,341	„
Rice	9,642	„
Myrabollams	1,143	„

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 13.
EXCHANGE.

Quotations have been quite unaltered for to-day's mail. Bank Demand has been given at 1s. 3 29-32d for mail of 20th inst. to a limited extent.

We quote:

Bank T T	1s. 3 7-8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 7-8d to 1s. 3 29-32d
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do „ Francs	168 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	197
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The official announcement of a one crore loan published this morning, has relieved the uncertainty ruling in the market, and we have to report a rise of over half per cent. since yesterday afternoon. At opening to-day Rs. 95 1-2 was quoted for the account and at the close business was transacted at Rs. 95-13 after having touched 95-14. A large business is reported in the bazaar, and Calcutta advices are firm.

SHARES.

Shares are steady. Petits have improved to 1695 X. D.

FREIGHT.

The Market is quiet but steady. Business has been done for Liverpool per steamer "Australia" at 15s. 6d. ready loading, and for Dunkirk and Hull at 15s. August.

SEEDS.

Linseed is firm and the price has advanced to Rs. 9-14 to 9-15. Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 6-7 to 6-8 for Brown.-Cawnpore. Poppyseed quiet at Rs. 87 1-2 and castorseed nominal at Rs. 34. Business is reported in New crop Gingelly seed at Rs. 44 for Havre, October-November delivery and at Rs. 43 for 15 per cent mixed December January.

COTTON.

The market has been steady with a better enquiry for ready cotton from both exporters and local mills. The sales are estimated at about 3,000 bales. The Sutta market is firmer and prices have advanced We quote:—

Bengals Fully Good	Rs. 169 15-25th	January 1902
Khandeish „	Rs. 173	do.
Broach M G Good	Rs. 208 15-25th	March 1902

LONDON, JULY 13.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£91 13-16	= —7 16
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-2	= unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	= do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 3-8	= plus 1-4
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16	= unch'nd.
Do. New York	58 5-8	= do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25 17 1-2	= do.
„ New York	4 87 1-8	= do.
Discount Bank of England	3 per cent	= do.
Do. Short London Bills	2 5-8 do.	= do.
Do. Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8 do.	= do.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 45 1-4 Aug. Sept. Hamburg sellers tone quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 300 bales. Surats 50. Imports 8,000 bales. Spot 4 22-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool Futures—

July.	July Aug.	Oct.	Dec. Jan.	Jan. Feb.
4·35 plus 1	4 34 plus 1	4·22 plus 3	4·18 plus 2	4·18 plus 2

In New York

Receipts at the Port	6,000 bales.
Do. last year	2,700 „
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 „
Do. to Continent	Nil „
Mid-Uplands	8 1-2
Futures month of Sept.	7·74 plus 7
Do. do. Dec.	7·76 plus 8

	Bales.
COTTON.—Total visible supply	1 960,000
„ of which is East Indian	148,000
„ stock in London	8,000
„ quantity in sight	9,980,000

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Good Bhownugger 3 16-32. The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	92 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-8
Bar Silver	26 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer, China, arrived here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Golconda, left here this evening.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan, Macintyre, arrived here this morning.

THE Government rules relating to the use of electric power in India have just been published.

A NAINI Tal correspondent states that from 3-30 p. m. on July 10th 12-30 inches of rain fell in 18 hours.

It is notified that Mr. T. W. Holderness resigned the Civil Service from May 24th, the date on which he took up his appointment at the India Office.

THE Chamkanni raid column has no political significance. The Chamkannis are always at feud with the Turis of Kurram, though they have been quiet since Captain Ross-Keppel's counter raid against them.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11 4m., 10-51a. Low water, 4-2m., 5-0a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Junior Polo Tournament, 4-15 p.m.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 28th ultimo, were formally dissolved on Saturday afternoon.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played this evening on the Oval between the Royal Artillary Garrison team and the Telegraph Club. Kick off 5-15 p.m., Telegraph team.—O. H. Cooke (Goal); G. Harle, and A. Game (Backs); H. Stone, W. Mason and A. Speechley (Half. Backs). S. Holding, W. Morley, G. Yates, T. Johnstone and E. Game (Forwards). Waiting, G. Lawrence.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Vishnoo Ramchandra, a goldsmith, having his place of business at Cavel, has reported to the police that his servant Govindrao absconded on Friday morning, taking with him a box containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 362 from the shop. The complainant states the property belongs to his customers.

DISHONEST CART DRIVER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Sloane prosecuted Dugdoo Appa, a Ghati cart driver, and Tulsi Thakersey, a Bunia, the former on a charge of criminal breach of trust, as a carrier, in respect of ten bags of bajri valued at Rs. 50 and the latter of abetment of the offence. It appears that on Thursday last the first accused obtained possession of a labour cart and went to ply for hire at Mandvi grain bazaar. Here the cart was hired by Soonderji Premji, a grain dealer, to convey ten bags of bajri to Pinkhan Lane, New Nagpada. In accordance with the pre-arrangement made with the second accused, the first accused instead of taking his cart to its proper destination, drove to Elphinstone Road. Here, while unloading the cart, the accused were arrested by the police. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1, who was an old offender, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to six months' hard labour.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, F. Gonsalves, a contractor, resident of Bandora, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 11,000, preferred against him by Mr. Bomanji Edulji Kashinath, a Parsee contractor. Mr. K. E. Ghamath, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Smetham, solicitor. From the information filed by the complainant, it appears that accused obtained Rs. 11,000 from the complainant on the 25th August last, for the purpose of purchasing lands belonging to F. S. Tavid and R. A. Sutali at Bandora. It was subsequently ascertained that the accused instead of using the money for the purpose for which it had been given, misappropriated it to his own use. The Magistrate adjourned the case and ordered Gonsalves to be released on bail.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ON Thursday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Hiralal Poonjeram, a broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of 4 emeralds valued at Rs. 25. Mr. P. K. Motiwalla, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that on the 4th instant, a jeweller named Bhogilal Monanlal handed over to one Jaising Hemchand, a broker, a packet containing 99 emeralds weighing 17 carats and 1 anna for the purpose of being sold in the market. After showing the emeralds to two or three customers, the broker delivered the packet to the accused three days afterwards, the letter representing that he had a customer for the same. The accused not being able to effect a sale, returned the packet to the broker, who in his turn returned it to Bhogilal. Bhogilal weighed the packet and found it short by half a carat. He thereupon examined the emeralds, and found that four of them did not belong to him.

The next day the accused was found showing seven emeralds to people in the market. He was taken to Bhogilal, who identified four out of them to be his. The accused claimed them as his own. On being questioned as to how he could identify them as his own, Bhogilal said he could do so by mere inspection though there was no particular mark thereon to distinguish them from the rest.

The magistrate refused to believe the evidence as to identification and discharged the accused. His Worship further ordered the seven emeralds found with the accused to be returned to him, and referred the complainant to the Small Causes Court to establish his claim.

BANDRA SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one point which Mr. Fatehally has not made clear in his letter vindicating the recent action of the Sanitary Committee of the Bandra Municipality. Why were the Notice Boards "commit no nuisance" removed from the foreshore? It looks like playing with Municipal bye-laws and regulations.—Yours, &c,

N. F,

Bandra.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reply to the letter of Mr. N. Fatehally, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Bandra, which appears in your issue of to-day I beg to say that the explanation given to the Deputation who waited upon him, by the President of the Municipality that "The present arrangements were forced upon the Sanitary Committee for want of funds" is quite different form saying that the new arrangements were from the first intended to be only temporary. The President, who admitted that until the receipt by him of the representation of the 20th June, he was not aware that any new Conservancy arrangements had been contemplated, did not approve of the Sanitary Committee's action as a permament arrangement.

It may be of interest to Mr. Fatehally and to "One who knows" (to know (1) that the cart is again plying and (2) that an extra street sweeper has been put on for duty on the Hill & Sea face; (3) that the Kutchra cart now plies thrice a day instead of once as before, on the Hill & Sea face; (4) that the Kutchra is now carted to Newpada instead of being thrown on the Western Foreshore or being burnt there; (5) that the notice boards recently removed have been ordered to be replaced (This has up to date not been done) and (6) that the notices which were issued to some landlords regarding the removal of only 10 to 15 tins of water out of each cesspool have since been rescinded. For these are we to thank the agitation, or the Sanitary Committee? —Yours, &c.,

R. E. BHARUCHA.

Bandora Sea Face, 12th July.

[This correspondence is now closed.]—Ed. B. G.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	1	
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	15	6	99
Same date last year	14	9	165

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kambharwada	3	2	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	3	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	6	10
G Mahim and Worli	6	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	15	15	106
Total plague deaths to date	96,511	80,705	
Same date last year	15	10	169

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 13.

Delhi.—Weather cloudy.
Kampti.—Weather fine. More rain is wanted for the growing crops.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Saturday: Pressure continues low and in large defect in North Bengal, but winds are decreasing in strength in the north-west angle of the Bay. The trough of low pressure in northern India continues in the same position and westerly winds prevail in the Gangetic plain. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and moderate to heavy rain in Bengal, Assam, and Bihar; and light rain in Chota Nagpur and East Gangetic plain. Dargeeling has received four inches, Tavoy, Moulmein and Mymensing three, Akyab; Barisal, Saugor Island, Dhubri, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, and Purnea, two; Chittagong, Calcutta, Jessore, Bogra, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Patna and Benares, one. No important change in the Arabian sea, the current and continues strong on the Bombay and Kathiawar coasts. It has given light to moderate rain on the West Coast, few showers in the Deccan and Central Provinces and light to moderate rain in Simla and Mussoorie hills and submontane districts. Calicut, Karwar and Ludhiana have received two inches; Raichur Sambalpur, Ranikhet Roorkee and Umballa one inch. The depression in North-West India has partly filled up and the gradients are not quite so steep in that area. to-day. Conditions continue favourable for general, but probably decreasing rain in Bengal, Assam and unfavourable for rain in the Gangetic plain. Winds are strong on the West Coast, but with the present distribution of pressure it is unlikely, that the Arabian sea current will give general or heavy rain in the interior peninsula, or Central Provinces. More or less local showers will probably continue in these areas and along the Western Himalayas, but weather will probably remain fine in Gujurat, Rajputana and Punjab plains.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, which arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from London via Aden, with the English Mails, experienced moderate South-West monsoon and fine weather. The s. s. Mascotte, Captain J. Johnson, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, met with heavy westerly gale, but not cyclonic, near Ceylon fine weather and from Cape Comorin very strong monsoon from northerly and rain squall, but fine weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cs.
Previously registered	46 13	36 81	40 16	36 69
Saturday, 12th July	00 27	00 30	00 21	00 33
Sunday 14th July	00 28	00 80	00 90	00 18
Total	46 73	37 91	41 27	37 20
Total fall to July 12, 1900	31 28	30 37	29 98	20 67
Total fall to July 12, 1899	22 63	23 78	28 95	26 18

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 12 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Saturday, 13th July	0	11

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·371	SE	5	91·6	80·4	65	...	1·25	−3·47
Sirsa	29·430	SE	M	87·3	78·1	71	...	0·95	−2·75
Delhi	29·491	E	3	92·2	77·0	74	...	3·71	−4·49
Agra	29·443	SW	6	93·0	81·9	68	...	2·03	−5·88
Cawnpore	29·43.	W	7	93·3	81·6	70	...	5·00	−1·18
Allahabad	29·424	WSW	8	94·1	76·3	81	1·16	2·72	−7·91
Jhansi	29·497	WSW	9	91·2	82·7	72	...	4·41	−6·50
Jacobabad	29·294	ENE	7	120·5	83·0	70	...	0·00	−0·51
Karachi	29·461	WSW	18	92·9	81·2	81	...	0·00	−1·85
Jeypore	29·497	WSW	9	98·2	80·1	60	...	0·62	−5·84
Ajmere	29·499	SW	16	97·4	79·1	67	...	1·46	−4·07
Deesa	29·540	SSW	27	99·6	79·1	65	...	0·14	−6·04
Ahmedabad	29·570	SW	7	97·2	79·6	71	...	3·69	−9·32
Bhuj	29·516	WSW	30	95·3	?	79	...	0·00	−4·18
Jamnagar	29·561	WSW	24	91·5	79·7	65	...	0·09	−7·37
Dwarka	29·565	WSW	27	89·5	81·8	76	...	0·02	...
Rajkot	29·571	WSW	20	95·4	77·1	73	...	3·0.	−6·87
Bhownagar Para	29·595	SW	19	96·6	77·8	70	...	4·60	−2·76
Veraval	29·597	WSW	19	86·1	81·7	82	...	0·60	−8·51
Neemuch	29·552	WSW	25	91·5	76·0	68	...	0·73	−7·03
Indore	29·615	W	9	90·3	76·2	81	...	2·26	−8·10
Saugor	29·5 6	W	13	89·4	76·1	77	...	5·45	−8·17
Jubbulpore	29·5.3	WNW	8	92·5	77·6	71	...	3·71	−13·55
Hoshangabad	29·591	SW	18	91·1	78·2	71	...	2·90	−11·62
Khandwa	29·610	W	15	91·2	75·9	68	...	5·02	−4·78
Raipur	29·55[illegible]	W	13	92·9	76·6	75	...	11·91	−3·49
Nagpur	29·609	WSW	13	91·1	72·6	67	...	7·21	−8·68
Amraoti	29·637	WSW	18	94·2	74·0	70	...	4·19	−7·72
Akola	29·619	WSW	9	92·9	71·4	74	0·11	5·90	−4·36
Surat	29·633	W	14	91·1	80·4	87	0·03	9·91	−3·52
Malegaon	29·632	W	18	92·1	74·1	70	...	6·83	−0·15
Bombay	29·691	WSW	17	86·2	79·0	84	0·37	36·23	+1·84
Poona	29·707	SW	15	84·0	70·4	83	0·11	9·20	+1·44
Ahmednagar	29·680	WSW	17	88·9	69·9	73	0·04	8·05	+1·00
Aurangabad	29·673	SW	22	89·3	57·7	76	...	9·56	...
Sholapur	29·792	SW	20	93·7	72·5	66	...	11·92	+4·93
Ratnagiri	29·736	WSW	1	85·4	77·4	87	0·6	44·97	−3·77
Belgaum	29·745	WSW	25	75·8	67·8	90	0·20	17·38	+3·47
Goa	29·761	W	?	84·5	78·5	83	0·46	64·65	+31·89
Karwar	...	W	6	81·2	75·5	80	1·86	88·47	+31·65
Mangalore	29·817	Calm	1	79·8	74·4	92	1·24	51·94	+2·31
Calicut	29·827	Calm	6	81·7	71·0	92	1·55	54·56	+6·50
Cochin	29·819	SSW	...	82·4	74·7	89	0·45	42·2.	×3·62
Bangalore	29·834	WSW	12	83·3	66·3	87	0·02	2·83	−2·74
Secunderabad	29·709	W	14	92·6	72·5	75	0·01	8·73	+1·00
Masulipatam	29·635	W	12	92·1	81·1	68	...	4·03	−1·02
Bellary	29·750	W	11	91·5	75·7	57	...	4·18	+1·67
Cuddapah	29·736	W	L	98·2	79·4	57	...	2·62	−3·18
Madras	29·72.	WNW	8	102·0	80·0	60	0·18	1·10	−2·52
Coimbatore	29·810	W	7	88·4	70·6	85	...	4·32	+2·41
Trichinopoly	29·777	W	5	99·1	79·3	68	...	2·05	−0·20
Negapatam	29·759	SW	9	99·7	76·3	71	0·03	0·29	−2·33
Colombo	29·880	SSW	10	85·0	74·0	98	0·38	9·57	−0·35
Aden	29·635	SW	10	93·3	81·3	77	...	1·24	−1·88

* Corrected there being a mistake in the total on the 3rd.

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·23 (39·69); G. T. H. = (0·3) 36 37) St, G.H = 0·26(39·23); C P = 0·37 (3[illegible]·23).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise in the Punjab, the pressure changes have been small. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds remain much the same as yesterday, and the force has been strong at Deesa, Veraval, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Neemuch and Amraoti, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Nagapur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Madras and Nagapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in almost all districts.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut, Mangalore and Karwar, and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Madras, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather is favourable for general rain in Ceylon, Malabar and the West Coast districts and for local showers in the Madras Presidency, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and Berar.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

NOTICE.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 20TH JULY.

Special Trains will run as follows:—

Victoria Terminus	Dep.	11-30
Poona	Arr.	14-17
Poona	Dep.	19-00
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	22-35

For rates of Tickets, &c, apply to General Traffic Manager, Victoria Station.

Owners are reminded that 2nd Entries and 1st Entry for Extra Race, for Saturday 20th July close Tuesday 16th instant.

CORRECTION.

The Service Stakes, Saturday 3rd August, for 11th read 11st 7lbs W I Ponies measured before 1st April 1899 to carry 7lbs Extra.

Selling Race—Saturday, 20th July, for 10st read 10st W I.

CECIL GREY, SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 13th July, 1901.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, Ld. (IN LIQUIDATION).

AN Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Ld. (in Liquidation), was held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Saturday, 13th July, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Liquidator's Report for the first year of Liquidation, commencing from the 1st day of April, 1900, and ending 31st March, 1901, and of approving and passing Audited Statements of Accounts of both the Bombay and Madras Offices made up to 31st March, 1901.

Mr. S. R. Bunshah the Liquidator occupied the chair. After reading the notice convening the meeting the Liquidator read the following Report.

As required by Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 I have to-day summoned a General Meeting of shareholders of this Corporation and beg to lay before you an account showing the acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the first year commencing from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901.

Although I was appointed Liquidator from the 1st April yet I was not in a position to move effectively in the matter till about August when all the books of the Corporation were handed over to me by the Public Prosecutor after the trial of the Sessions of the late Agents were over. The working of the Liquidation at Madras was also commenced in the same month by Messrs Parry & Co. well-known merchants who were appointed attorneys on a remuneration of Rs. 5000 plus Rs. 100 per mensem for office expenses. On the 7th of Novem-ber 1900 the list of Contributories was settled and notices for 1st call were issued in November to all the shareholders to pay Rs. 20 per share on their partly paid shares with the result that Rs. 895 have been recovered from some of the shareholders. Several suits have been filed against Bombay shareholders who had not responded to my notice of call. These suits were heard by Mr. Cursetji the third Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, who after 4 or 5 days' trial dismissed all of them (except one which was filed against a shareholder who acted as a Director also) on the ground that no allotment of shares was ever made by the Company and that an application with a deposit of Rs. 2 per share only did not make a shareholder as there must be an acceptance in writing of the application given by the Company. The suit against the Directer Mr. Fasulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee was directed by the Full Bench to be retried at the instance of his Solicitor Mr. Kanga. At the same time I made an application before the Full Bench through Mr. Noble for a fresh trial of all the cases but it was not granted. On the 21st November 1900 I had summoned a General Meeting of shareholders to receive and adopt the audited accounts made up to 31st March 1900 of both the Bombay and Madras offices. These were unanimously approved and adopted. A proposition for presenting a purse to Mr. Mc Dermott was made and passed at this extraordinary General Meeting. On referring the matter to the Corporation's Solicitors they have pointed out that under the Indian Companies Act such payment cannot be made. A tabulated statement showing transactions before and after the liquidation and their disposal by the Liquidatior from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901 has been prepared and is lying open for inspection of shareholders and depositors and is now placed before this meeting for inspection.

Fixed Deposit account.—The actual amount of the depositors is Rs. 39596 and not Rs. 60,136. The difference is due to false entries.

Loan account. The actual outstandings is Rs. 28253 and not Rs. 59253-3-8 as shown in the books. The difference is due to false entries. Rs. 873 have been recovered against the actual outstandings and Rs. 3350 written off against the Fixed deposit leaving a debt of Rs. 24903.

An action was taken to recover from Rustamji Hormasji Ashburner one of the debtors in the loan account for Rs. 20650. In the above Rs. 24903, our Solicitors advised that Counsel's opinion be taken which was accordingly done. As this opinion of the acting Advocate General was far from encouraging in the matter I was advised to desist from further proceedings in the matter.

Jules De Deckor account Rs. 2310-2-7. It has been ascertained that this account was settled during the existence of the Corporation and nothing now remains to be recovered.

Cash account. The deficiency in the cash box namely Rs. 8018-9 has been written off this yaer.

Agency account. Decrees have been obtained on all the debtors for Rs. 4,163-3-0 through the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, but almost nothing has been recovered as yet owing to the parties residing out of Bombay. Great efforts are being made to execute these decrees and recover the money to the best possible advantage of the Corporation.

Claims. During the year the Liquidator has entered the following claims:

Rice Contract account Nowroji Burjorji & Co. about	Rs.	3000-0-0
S. Coopooswamy Iyer	„	1318-12-0
Times of India (Prospectuses)	„	172-0-0
Hanmant S. Sagar (Advertisement)	„	20-2-0

Current account. The Bank owes in current account to various persons in all Rs. 7504 11-1 as also in open account to W. G. Bhanap Rs. 8324-7-7. His Govt. Pro-note for Rs. 1000 found amongst the papers has been given back to him by the Liquidator as advised.

Guaranteed Pension Fund. There is lying in the books of the Corporation as credit of the Guranteed Pension Fund Rs. 4158-12.

Madras Office account. Messrs. Parry and Co., who were appointed attorneys to the Liquidator, in Madras, from August 1900 have taken great pains in the matter of recoveries. They have recovered and remitted to the Bombay office in cash Rs. 11,650 against Rs. 30037, due on 31st March 1900; and the remainder is being accounted by them. It appears from their report that out of about Rs. 72,000, to be recovered, comprising loan Indigo and Agency account, only an insignificant amount is recoverable. This will give you an idea that the Bank's position at Madras is as bad as that of Bombay, chiefly owing to false entries. You will notice in the Statements of accounts sent to you that the Madras Balance Sheet has been duly audited by Messrs. Ronaldson and Ronaldson, Incorporated Accountants, at Madras. Before concluding I must state that the misleading and false entries in the account books, together with unbusiness like and faulty arrangements of the books from the very commencement of the Corporation have increased my labour to an extent I did not expect to undergo on taking up the work. I take this opportunity of expressing my obligations to Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, our worthy Third Magistrate of Police for his very valuable advice on several important matters concerning the Liquidation. It is well known that had it not been for his shrewd straight forward and independent character as a Director of this Company, and the self sacrifice he underwent by devoting of his many precious hours and loss of his valuable practice in the Courts for days together, working singlehanded at great personal risk in prosecuting the late Agents, the frauds of this Corporation, would never have come to light. Mr. McDermott, Supt. of Police, under instructions from Mr. Kennedy, our worthy Commissioner of Police, also rendered invaluable assistance in bringing home the charges against the late Agents.

The Liquidator stated that the accounts were duly posted to the Shareholders about more than 2 weeks ago and that they could be taken as read. He further expressed his willingness to offer explanations regarding any items in the account, which the Shareholders and might wish to have. The following proposition was then carried unanimously.

That the Liquidator's Report for the 1st year of Liquidation commencing from the 1st day of April 1900 and ending 31st March 1901 as read before the Meeting and the audited Statements of Accounts of both the Bombay and Madras Offices for the year ending 31st March 1901 as circulated amongst the shareholders are hereby approved adopted and passed

After a vote of thanks was accorded the chairman, the meeting separated.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

1ST DAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JULY, ADDITIONAL RACE.

Selling Race.—Winner Rs. 2.0, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs. 150) to carry 10st, 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500.

Penalty.—Ponies measured before 1st April 1899 7lbs.

Allowance—Maidens 5lbs. Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 10lbs (not accummulative).

Distance—½ Mile.

SATURDAY, 20TH JULY AND SATURDAY, 27TH JULY

Admission.

First Enclosure.

Season Ticket (2 days) (including separate tickets for 2 Ladies)	Rs.	8
Additional Tickets for Ladies for the meeting, each	Rs.	3.
Day Ticket (including admission one Lady)	Rs.	5
Ladies only	Rs.	2

Second Enclosure.

Day Ticket	Rs.	1-8
Soldiers in Uniform	Rs.	1-0
Ladies	Rs.	0-8

Season Tickets can be obtained at the Office W. I. T. C. 20, Queen's Gardens, up to noon 20th July or at the Race Course on 20th July

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Race Course only on Race days.

NEW rules which have just been made under the North-West Provinces Steam Boilers Act provide that the Inspector, before granting a license shall personally thoroughly examine the boiler inside and outside, for which purpose the boiler must be empty, cool and clean, and the flues swept. If required by the Inspector any parts or settings must be removed for a complete examination. The boiler is also to be examined while under steam. The fees payable for license vary from Rs. 12 for 10 horse-power boilers to Rs. 50 for boilers of 100 horse-power. The licenses run for twelve months only.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Petriana, 1,147 tons, Captain L E Snape, sailed for Borneo via Singapore in ballast.

THE s s Taunton, 2,461 tons, Captain J Soeberg, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Acanthus, 1,876 tons, Captain J S Allan, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Harburg, 3,383 tons, Captain T Hellerich, sailed on yesterday, for Antwerp and Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE s s Varzin, 3,368 tons, Captain L Mellir, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Mascotte, 2,018 tons, Captain J Johnson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, 28th June, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M M and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut-Col Dobbie, Captain Crosthwaite, Lieut Jones, Rev Cabbald, Master Gunner Williams, wife and 6 children, Miss Goulding and 10 deck.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's s s Muki Maru, 2,681 tons, Captain J M Yagi, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 8th June, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr K Yamakuya, Mr T Kashimna, Mr J Muncherji; Mrs M Langer and child, Mrs and Master Gorwall, Mr Rapchano and twelve deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 13.
MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	...
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	...
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	...
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence	...	Indian Marine
Clive	...	Indian Marine
Nancowry	...	Indian Marine
Mayo	R W Gordon	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	...	Turret-ship
Plassey	...	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	...	...

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date. Agent
Louise Roth	2213	Thompson		W & A G & Co
Naseri	912	Barron	Mauritius	B & P S N Co
Nairung	2861	Edge	Calcutta	T M & Co
Ensenada bq	992	Morris		E T & Co
Clyde	4036	Leudon		P & O Co
Sirsa	1675	Hartley		M M & Co
Parramatta	2354	Cook	China	107 P & O Co
Culna	1464	Hill		M M & Co
Mascotte	2018	Johnson		M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Cockman		P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Varzin s	Mellir	Singapore, July 2
13	Mascotte s	Johnson	Calcutta, June 28
	Peninsular s	Leigh	London June 6
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, July 11
14	Muki Maru s	Yagi	Yokohama, June 8

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Egypt s	Langborne	London
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Petriana s	Snape	Borneo
	Acanthus s	Allan	Karachi
	Chanda s	Hodgson	Calcutta
14	Taunton s	Soeberg	Karachi
	Harburg s	Hellerich	Hamburg, &c

The steamer R Rubattino, Captain Saporiti, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Genoa.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Varzin, for Antwerp and Hamburg.
„ Mazagon, for China, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th July.

1. Government Resolution No. 3924 General Department dated Bombay Castle 11th July 1901, is published for information:—Lieutenant G T W Oliver, Bombay, Volunteer Rifles, is granted six months leave of absence out of India from the 27th July 1901 to the 26th January 1902.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macfarlane s—190 cwt blood manure, T Esmailjee.
Australia s—65 bales wool, R Amerchund; 200 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 31 bales wool, G Valubdas; 40 bales wool, R Naujee; 30 bales wool, S Nathoobhoy; 150 bales wool, J Kara; 218 bales wool, R A Nosman; 13 bales wool, and 16 bales goathair C Essa and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan Macdonald s,—1,919 cwt cottonseed, H O H Oomer.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thorndale s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, 4,000 cwt linsed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 4,985 cwt linseed, Wagnjee Becher.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s.—2,640 cwt castorseed, Rali Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdonald s—2,001 cwt gingeelyseed, Owen and O'Kell.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Macfarlane, s—36 cwts wax, S Bhimjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—129 cwt sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co,—24 cwt peacock feathers M H Adamjee.

Mazagon s—750 bales twist Yau Shun and Co;—300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 1,300 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 1,200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 108 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 1,200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist Gaddum and Co; 6 cwts peacock feathers R D Mawjee and Co; 4 cwts feathers, N Meanee and Co; 144 cases opium, B and P S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—390 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 757 bales twist Talati and Co; 7 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 85 bales twist, Abraham E J Abraham; 1400 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 450 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales Cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales twist, Shingtai and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Acanthus s—119 cases portwine, D Dadabboy; 218 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 101 cases whisky, 25 cases gingerwine and 2 hogsheads gin, D Cowasjee; 200 hogsheads ale, Chas Phillimore and Co; 28 hogsheads ale, H J Rustomjee and Co; 31 cases whisky Morenas and Co.

Aston Hall s—210 boxes bar soap, E Russooljee.

FROM BORDEAUX

R Rubattino s—255 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—18 cases vermouth, D Cowasjee; 35 cases wine, M P Baria; 25 cases Swiss milk, A Moosaboy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudelsburg s—1 puncheon rum, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Plassy s—23 cases cheese, D Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—25 cases Swiss milk; Furdoonjee Rustomjee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—1,704 packages lubricating oil, Vacuum Oil, Company.

FROM NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—12 cases provisions &c, Thompson Thomas and Co.

THE famine returns for the past week show an increase of 10,000 in the British districts of Bombay Presidency, and 2,900 in the Central Provinces, and the following decreases:—In Central India, 5,800; Hyderabad, nearly 3,890; Bombay Native States, 3,480. The total number on the lists is 588,400, or 2,100 less than in the week preceding.

REGARDING the recent attack by Mahsuds on a grazing guard of the 45th Sikhs at Jandola, it is said that it was known there was some new ferment among the tribesmen, and all the posts had been warned. The very daring nature of the attack within half a mile of the fort contributed to its success. The outlying posts are now specially on the alert.

Telegrams from the British Ambassador at Constantinople to the Viceroy announce that two suspected cases of plague occurred at Constantinople on July 3rd, and two fresh cases on the 7th. This news accounts for the recent temporary stoppage of the Orient Express.

SOME time ago it was proposed to construct an experimental bacterial sewage filter at Madura, one object being to test the comparative value, for agricultural purposes, of crude sewage and the effluent after filtration. Since then, certain definite results in this direction having been obtained in Bombay, the Madura experiment became unnecessary, but the Madras Sanitary Board recommends every District Board and Municipality to obtain a copy of "Notes on Sewage Disposal," by Mr. C. C. James, M.I.C.E., recording the results of the Bombay experiments.

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Will be of serious consequences one of these days, as you cannot know when some one in the house may have URGENT need of them.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE,

As it is better to take a powder] whenever you feel low, and you will be astonished at the result.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FITZ-GERALD—June 20, at Norton-Tenby, wife of Col J Fitz-Gerald, Indian Army, of a son.
DE COETLOGON—June 20, at Bellshill, Belford, Northumberland, wife of Rev C E de Coetlogon, Chaplain H M Indian Government, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GALLWEY—GORDON—June 22, at St Patrick's Church, Soho Square, Col Sir T Gallwey, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Maud Margaret Howard, widow of the late Capt C W Duff Gordon, R A, and daughter of the late Capt Gifford, 18th Hussars and Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

DEATHS.

HAY—June 20, at Richmond, Emma Leigh Hay, daughter of the late J B Swete, and widow of Capt W L Hay, son of the late Sir A L Hay.
HOPE—June 19, at Albert Hall Mansions, widow of General Sir W Hope, Bart, K C B, and daughter of the late Sir J Wedderburn, Bart, aged 77.
HOSKINS—June 21, at Pleystowe Capel, Surrey, Admiral Sir A H Hoskins, G C B, aged 73.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PALKHIVALLA—July 13, at Khetwadi, 12th Lane, next to Grant Road London Hotel, Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Framjee Palkhivalla, late Head Appraiser H M's Customs, Bombay, aged 65 years.

POONA.

MARRIAGE.

BEATTY—PHILBY—July 13, at Poona, Charles Arthur Berkeley Beatty, Bombay District Police, to Kathleen Violet, youngest daughter of the late Henry Adams Philby, Esq, of "Taylors" Chigwell, Essex.

SURAT.

DEATH.

JERVIS—July 12, at his residence, Surat, Mr A S Jervis, Principal of the Mission High School, Surat.

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HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

141-01—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Ld vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
After the Appelate business is over.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

379-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kallianjee—Mansukhlal D and J—Part heard.
14-01—Little and Co—G H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Mansukhlal D and J—Part heard.
621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.
655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdul Latiff bin Shaik M Yoosuf—Ardeshir H D and Co. Thakurdas and Co and in person.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—For postponment.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Omer Hajee Alli and others.
359 00—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
521-00—Daphtary and F—Malookchund Poonjiram and others vs Magan Tarchund—Sorabjee and J.
641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Taolsabai widow—Jamsetjee and R.
808-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Maju and others vs Manecklee Hormusjee Majee and others—Bicknell M and M.
13-382-01—Daphtary and F—Bai Ruliat widow vs Parbhoodas Vanarsey Mody—Tyabjee D and Co.
46-01—Edgelow G and W—Ranchordas Vandrawandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.
For Consent Decree.

815-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—The Swadeshi Mills Co vs The Rajnagar S W and M—Malvi H and M.
252-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—The Swadeshi Mills Co vs The Rajnagar Ginning and M Co—Malvi H and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivulubdas Haridas—Little & Co. Part heard.
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Saklatwala—Nanu and H. Part heard.
751-99—Khunderao S—Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 12th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·703
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·4
General Directions of wind* ..... W, WSW, W, WSW	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	415
Fall of Rain	0·74
Total fall during month	10·62
year	39·77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0·25

* From midnight to midnight.
N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th July.

1. There will be Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Headquarters on Tuesday at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. Payne, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1901.

SIR HARRY PARKES AND CHINA.

SIR HARRY PARKES, who in the words of one of the best of the Chinese reformers was "the only European who ever thoroughly understood the Chinese," died sixteen years ago. Beginning his public career as a boy of fourteen, his life thenceforward to the day of his death was spent in furthering and upholding British interests in the Far East. For eighteen years he was British Minister in Japan, but the country in which he worked hardest and spent the greater portion of his life was China, where his official career began and ended. By what may be called a series of accidents he was associated with those who were making history in China while he was yet a lad of thirteen and he died in harness as the British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at Peking. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, who in collaboration with Mr. F. V. Dickins, C. B., wrote a biography of Sir Harry Parkes, in 1894, has just completed a more concise account of his life and work in the flowery land. With the affairs of China the subject of so much present interest, the publication of the book is timely and as the author not unjustly believes, so instructive is all that Parkes did or wrote in relation to China that the volume is not only the record of a singularly brilliant career but it is also a hand-book to the China Question. It is a corrective to the writings of Sir Robert Hart, who would have us settle the question by giving up the essential principle of our treaty rights. Sir Harry Parkes knew the Chinese officials too well to entertain any notions of that kind. Throughout his career he firmly upheld the rights of British subjects, held the Chinese to the treaties which he had seen signed and more than any other individual prepared the way for the entrance of foreign representatives into Canton and Peking. He was the one man who was more than a match for Chinese duplicity, the one man whom astute native officials could not deceive and as by his knowledge of the language and native customs he was brought most prominently to the front in events for which others were ultimately responsible, he was the one man for whom mandarins and Viceroys felt the greatest hate and the most wholesome dread. In the vacillation of British policy in the Far East there has been cause for regret that we have not had more representatives like Sir Harry Parkes. The disposition to conciliate has ever been construed in China as the sign of weakness; and in the light of the suggestions afforded by the career and success of Parkes the events of last year may be traceable to mistakes made in 1842, in 1858 and in 1860 by our diplomatic officers. They were content to waive points which, had they known the Chinese better, would have been steadily insisted upon.

Young Parkes early displayed that insight into Chinese ways which distinguished his whole career. When in 1842, two years after the outbreak of the first China War Sir Henry Pottinger who had been sent out as Plenipotentiary to the Chinese Court resolved to go to Nanking, Parkes was among the staff who accompanied him. The future Minister was then fourteen. He had just joined the office of J. R. Morrison, the Chinese Secretary to the Plenipotentiary and was qualifying himself for an interpreter's appointment. Among his other duties Harry Parkes obtained supplies for the expedition, going ashore on foraging raids and chaffering in broken Chinese with the native vendors. It was said that nobody could get so many bullocks out of the dealers as the eager boy. He joined in junk catching expeditions, and when the historic meeting of the representatives of England and China took place on board a British war ship before Nanking on the 20th August 1842, young Parkes took part in the ceremony, and was formally presented with others to the Chinese Commissioners. A few days later he witnessed the signing of the treaty of Nanking which provided for the free and unmolested pursuit of trade by British merchants at Canton, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai and the appointment of British Consular Officers at these cities. The cession of Hong Kong and an indemnity of twenty one million dollars were the other terms exacted from the Chinese, while "Her Britannic Majesty's Chief High Officer in China was to correspond with the Chinese High Officers both at the capital and in the Provinces, not in the old humiliating form of a petition, but by a "communication." But as after events proved the treaty, though marking a great advance in the relations of "foreign devils" with China did not go far enough. The Chinese did not respect treaties and in 1860 the right of communication with the capital had to be enforced at the point of the bayonet. When that time came Parkes was playing an important part in the drama in the earlier scene of which he was but a supernumerary. In the interval he had distinguished himself by his work as Interpreter, and had risen to the position of Consul, displaying in difficult situations a tact and decision of character that won the generous recognition of his Chiefs in China and at home. In 1844 he was appointed Interpreter to the Consul at Amoy where a few months later Mr. Alcock, afterwards Sir Rutherford, took charge of the Consular Office. Consul Alcock was promoted to Shanghai in 1846 and his Interpreter Parkes went with him. Together they took the lead in the development of the settlement. When in 1848 Alcock found it necessary to take energetic measures to secure reparation for outrages on missionaries all the negotiations with the local officials and with the Viceroy at Nanking were conducted through Parkes whose success secured the generous acknowledgement of Lord Palmerston himself. This, says Mr. Lane Poole, was not only an epoch in the career of Parkes but it was a crisis in his ideas. After a strenuous fight he had beaten Chinese double-dealing and obduracy. "He had fearlessly shared in Alcock's spirited policy and seen the effects of courage and determination upon the Chinese." After a period of leave home in which he had impressed the heads of the Foreign Office by his ability and right ideas of policy he returned to China and joined the consulate at Canton. There contempt and hatred of foreigners had been freely exhibited, but the first serious matter Parkes had to deal with, had reference to the relations between the foreigners themselves.

During the absence of his Chief he officiated as Acting Consul when in July 1853 occurred the affair of the French flagstaff. In difficult circumstances he steered his way with considerable skill, and the success with which he played the diplomat elicited the warm approval of Lord Clarendon. Shortly afterwards he was appointed full Consul at Amoy as a special mark of the British Government's satisfaction with his conduct. The Siamese treaty was concluded by Sir John Bowring in 1855 and Parkes, who accompanied him as first Secretary, conducted all the preliminaries and "pourparlers" and was afterwards sent home to get the treaty ratified. He obtained the Queen's ratification, got married, returned with the Queen's letter to Siam, settled details and then in 1856 went to Canton to take charge of the consulate in the absence of Alcock. Canton was the only one of the treaty ports where the provisions of the treaty were disregarded. The British Consul had no access to the Chinese authorities and the British residents no security for life and property. Directly after Parkes' arrival the Chinese officials roundly incited the populace to murder the foreigners. A month and a half later came the incident of the lorcha "Arrow." In the sequel to that outrage on British subjects, the British demands for an apology enlarged, with refusal, to a demand for admission to the city, enforced by Admiral Seymour's guns. Parkes was not responsible for this development of the affair but he thoroughly agreed with the policy that influenced it; and what is more the Chinese in every move that was made saw but the hand of the British Consul who firmly maintained the rights secured by treaty. Troops were despatched from England and Lord Elgin was appointed to conduct negotiations after the war. But when the war was over, Parkes deplored the weakness of Lord Elgin's policy and the fact that he had not insisted on entering Peking or having an audience with the Emperor. The effect was seen when Mr. Bruce, Lord Elgin's brother, tried to get to Peking to exchange the ratifications of the treaty. Admiral Hope was beaten back. When the march to Peking began in 1860, Parkes, who had meanwhile been virtually ruling at Canton as head of the European Commission, was considered indispensable in the negotiations. It was while arranging a meeting at Peking between the Chinese Commissioners and the allied Ambassadors that the young Consul, Loch and others of the party who accompanied him were treacherously made prisoners. When, eventually a British Embassy was established in Peking, Lord Elgin committed a second blunder. He failed to insist on an audience of the Emperor to deliver the Queen's letter and left Peking without being received as an Ambassador should be received. It was a mistake from which successive ministers in China have suffered to the present day. The treaty of Tientsin, however, opened that and five new coast ports, and also on paper opened the Yang-tsze Kiang to British trade. But the Tai-ping rebellion had so disturbed the country that trade with the interior was impossible and the insurrection spread to the Treaty Ports. Parkes went up the Yang-tsze in 1861 with an expedition and opened communications with the rebels which ended in the Yang-tsze being thrown open to trade. After two years' leave he returned as Sir Harry Parkes to Shanghai and in June 1865, he left China as British Minister to Japan. There he did good work for eighteen years and then went back to China as Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking. He was "bitterly disappointed" with what he found there. Vacillation in the interval had only resulted in the anti-foreign feeling being displayed in newer forms. He lived but two years longer for he worked himself to death, but in that time Chinese officials knew that they were dealing with the same man as of old. His influence was powerful enough to induce the Chinese Government to promptly suppress anti-foreign outbreaks. That the firm method is the only one that is effective in China has been further shown by the events of the past year, which as Mr. Lane Poole observes, constitute a curious and melancholy commentary on half a century of diplomatic effort.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

THE remarkable discovery of the connection of mosquitoes with malarial fever is, justifiably claimed to be one of the greatest triumphs of preventive medicine. Since Major Ross made the discovery, investigations have been made by Koch in the Dutch East Indies, and by two other parties in West Africa. The result confirms the opinion that malarial fever is caused not by a poison but by a parasite, *i.e.*, a minute animal organism which lives and multiplies in the blood. It still remains to be seen whether the conditions in West Africa and the Dutch East Indies are quite parallel in India. "Udzuzu" who signs the article in question, discusses the prevention of malaria, which he says is transmitted from man to man through the instrumentality of the anopheles mosquito. The anopheles which has not bitten a person whose blood does not contain these parasites is perfectly harmless, and it is only mosquitoes previously infected that can carry the contamination. Malaria is a contagious disease, the mode of contagion being indirect, that is, not by contact, and says "Udzuzu," there is no evidence up to the present time that malaria can be produced in any other possible way. The investigations have been made with a design to protect the European living in tropical climates. In the course of the experiments a visit was made to a native hut to catch anopheles with a view to determine the percentage of those that contained parasites. The results worked out from 50 to 10 per cent. and these figures led to the examination of the inmates of the huts. It was then found that among the children there existed an almost universal condition of parasites in the blood, and out of 100 babies over 90 were thus infected, although apparently perfectly well. It was also noticed that malarial fever prevailed among the Europeans living in close proximity to native huts, and the important conclusion was reached that it was not the swamp, but the presence of native huts with their swarm of anopheles that had been feeding on the inmates, who themselves had parasites in their blood, that was the real source of the fever. Malaria can be avoided by locating European dwellings at a distance from native quarters, and a mile is considered to be a perfectly safe limit, and even half a mile would be sufficient. "Udzuzu" observes that this "principle of isolation or segregation of European dwellings might at first sight seem to present considerable difficulties in large towns, but this isolation to be still effective need not necessarily imply a separation by a large distance. If under the worst conditions even in towns the European quarter is well constructed and cleared of native huts and provided with well drained streets, then we shall find it enjoys a considerable protection, as compared with the houses surrounded by the really dangerous native quarters." He also points out that many, if not all, of the conditions prevailing in Africa also prevail in India especially in the fever districts of the Duars, and a consideration of these facts must be of vital importance to the Europeans resident there.

THE DEBATE ON THE NAVY.

THE Admiralty is apparently becoming alive to its own shortcomings, judging from the debate now proceeding in the Commons. The Training Squadron, which is not to be resuscitated, is, we take it, the Sailing Training Squadron which included the Calypso, Volage, Active and Ruby and not the Steam Training Squadron, Minerva, St. George, Cambrian and Juno. The former, in these days, is perhaps out of date and might without danger be abandoned. The proposed establishment of Naval Volunteers is merely a reversion to an old scheme. The former Naval Artillery Volunteers were disbanded by Lord George Hamilton, acting on the advice of the late Admiral Tryon. Admiral Close was at that time honorary Commander of the Bristol brigade which numbered 600 men and the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty told him, for his consolation, that if all the brigades had been like his they would not have been disbanded. But the Admiralty made a mistake in abolishing them instead of seeking to improve their efficiency. Had each been commanded by a naval officer, all would have been well. Now a fresh start must be made. It has taken the Admiralty a long time to realise what was patent to the country years ago that it was invain they looked to the Merchant service for a reserve. That is now to be one of veterans, a scheme which Lord Wolseley ridicules as applied to the sister service.

ETON VS. HARROW.

The Annual Cricket match between Eton and Harrow this season Reuter announces has been won by Harrow by the substantial margin of ten wickets. At the commencement of the season it was felt that Eton would be seriously handicapped at Lord's as the captain, E. G. Whately, had only one other old choice, G. W. Lyttleton, to assist him this summer, while the Harrow captain had four or five old choices to help him. Etonians were, however, by no means hopeless of the result as several new batsmen and bowlers gave early promise of developing into good players before the fixture at Lord's. Chief among the new batsmen was the Hon'ble M. Herbert who made such a sensational debut in the Notts Colts match and afterwards played a fine innings for the county against M. C. C. and Ground. With an embryo county batsman in the team and several other players training on, the Eton captain hoped, despite the advantage Harrow would have with so many old choices available, to meet the latter on something like equal terms. The result of the match, however, shows that the Harrovians were much stronger at all points of the game than their opponents and had no trouble in recording their thirty-second win out of the seventy-six matches which have been played between the two schools, sixteen of which have been drawn, Eton having won the other twenty-eight. In connection with these matches it is interesting to note that Eton has beaten Harrow on eleven occasions with over an innings to spare while the latter has won by a similar margin on six occasions. Reuter does not state if any individual scores of three-figures were made in the match, but the number of such scores up to last year was thirteen—E. Bayley, 152 in 1841 for Eton being the highest.

GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS.

THE Players had apparently no difficulty in repeating their victory over the Gentlemen at Lord's as Reuter wires that in the match at the Oval the latter were defeated by ten wickets. This was the Players' fourth successive win, as they won both at the Oval and Lord's last year. History repeated itself in the case of Abel, who last year at the Oval scored 153 not out. This year, however, he went one better, scoring 247, which, it is noteworthy, is the highest score ever made in the whole series of these matches. The match will be memorable for the success of this deservedly popular professional whose record will be difficult to beat. The Gentlemen's team, doubtless, included an abundance of run-getting power, but the weak spot, as in the previous match, was the bowling.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the mail steamer Egypt were Major-General Sir R. Hart, Commanding the Quetta District, Brigadier-General Plowden and Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

THE Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K. C. S. I., left Bombay on Friday last for Poona. Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs and Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Acting Municipal Commissioner also proceeded to Poona on Saturday last.

THE s. s. Persia arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 13th July.

THE report of the Famine Commission, over which Sir A. P. MacDonnell presided, is likely, we believe, to be published this week.

THE Secretary of State has been asked to send out 133,796 pounds of tinned unsalted mutton for the use of the troops this year.

THE Government of India are considering an application for the provision of a Roman Catholic church for the troops at Fort Attock.

THE question of an increase in the number of the judges of the Calcutta High Court will form the subject of a report by the Bengal Government to the Government of India.

THE Jawapore Woollen Mills Company have presented a cup of the value of Rs. 500 to be competed for by native regiments belonging to or serving within the limits of the Punjab and Bengal commands and of the Hyderabad Contingent under certain conditions.

THE latest weather reports show that rain has been fairly general, if not very heavy, in most of those parts of India where it was urgently needed. There is promise of general rain in the Gangetic Plain for two or three days, while the downfall may increase in Bengal, moderate to heavy rain in the Central Provinces, with showers in the Deccan, Southern India, Rajputna, and Central India.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 28TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, with the English mails of the 28th June, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allen Mr, Mrs and Miss
Bamford Mr and Mrs,
Bukshsh Mr
Brocman Mr
Clifton Mrs
Fry Mr, Mrs and child
Greig Mr
Ghandi Mr and child
Humphrey Mrs and infant
Jack Mr W E G
Jerkin Rev C E
Kennedy Mr B C
Marshall Mr and Mrs
Oldham Mr
Sparks Mr and Miss
Seddon Miss
Thompson Rev and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Atkinson Lieut-Col G C
Allen Mr C E
Avabi Mr M
Bouchier Capt
Campbell Maj C E
Caulfield, Major
Clarke Mr J M
Dunlop Mr R W
David Mr J
Fitzgibbon Mr P G
Frimaine Mr and Mrs
Gillmore Rev C A
Ireland Lieut D C
Imain Mr A S
Kirwan Capt
Lloyd Capt E Eyre
McCrie Mr C M
Moll Mr A
Morrison Mr J G
Newell Major
Oswald Mr and Mrs
Powell Mr J H
Remington Capt J C
Richards Mr C De C
Richmond Mr and Mrs
Strange Mr W L
Saunders Capt W L
Seymour Mr W
Thorn Mr W
Ward Mr A W
Waller Mr A S
Wood Capt L
Younghusband Capt
Young Mr and Miss
Yates Mr Y A

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI—DeMello Mr P.

FROM BRINDISI.

Carey Major D
Chateris Mr J
Cobbain Capt H B
Jenkins Mr W
Schmidt Mr F
Wadia Mr N M
Wallis Hon Mr

FROM PORT SAID,—McPherson Mr

FROM ADEN.

Knapp Mr H M
Wood Engs Mr G A H

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

LABOUR.—Cotton operatives in North Lancashire are protesting against a system of overdriving in the weaving sheds.

Law and Police.—The House of Lords has reversed a decision of the Court of Appeal in a case under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Court of Appeal has upheld the judgment for the plaintiff in the insurance case Driefontein Consolidated Mines (Limited) v. Janson.—Mr. Justice Mathew has decided that the P. and O. Company must provide crew space for lascars in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.—A grand jury has returned a true bill against Earl Russell for bigamy.—The Court of Session in Edinburgh has rejected the plea of the widow and daughter of Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks that he was a domiciled Scotsman at the time of his death. Thomas Butler, indicted for the murder of four of his children, has been declared insane.

London.—The County Council has agreed to a tramway scheme costing £2,026,800.—The Lord Mayor laid the foundation-stone of the new Baltic Exchange on the 25th.

Lord Salisbury spoke on the 20th at a dinner of the United Club.

Mr. Asquith, speaking on the 20th, said that at the dinner to Liberal leaders he and others had been treated as schismatics. He declined to be treated as a schismatic; and he condemned the pro-Boer resolution passed at the Queen's-hall meeting.

Mr. W. W. Astor has sent £5 000 to the Women's Memorial Fund in connexion with Queen Victoria's Jubilee Nurses.

Naval and Military.—The Minerva and Hyacinth are being put through an interesting series of trials for the information of the Boiler Committee.—The Teal, a river gunboat, with a draught of only 2ft. 6in., had a trial run on the 22nd and attained a speed of over 13 knots.—A gun accident occurred on the 25th at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, by which Captain Bray and three others were killed.—Lord Roberts presided on the 22nd at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association's annual meeting.—The Navy League has issued a memorandum dwelling on short-comings in the Navy.—M. de Bloch, Imperial Russian Councillor of State, was the author of a lecture read on the 24th at the United Service Institution on the Transvaal war, which he said, led to the conclusion that war in Europe could not be waged decisively and could only lead to social cataclysms and provoke revolution.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 20th, the Supreme Court of Judicature (Appeals) Bill was read a second time. On the 25th the Duke of Bedford moved that the terms offered to recruits under the Government's Army proposals were inadequate. Lord Raglan replied, and the debate was adjourned.—In the House of Commons on the 20th, Mr. Ritchie brought in a Youthful Offenders Bill, and the sugar duties were discussed in committee. On the 21st, after an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the sale for building purposes of part of the present Christ's Hospital site, the Scottish estimates were discussed. On the 24th the debate on the sugar duties was concluded. The coal duties were then gone into and also occupied the House on the 25th.—On the 26th the Sale of Liquors to Children Bill and the Beer Bill were referred to a Standing Committee.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Show was opened at Cardiff on the 25th. The entries of live-stock, especially of horses, are under the average, but the quality is, on the whole, good. The King has taken several prizes.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The expulsion from the Victorian Assembly of Mr. Findley, the labour member for Melbourne who republished in his paper the libellous article on the King from the "Irish People," has been voted by 64 to 17.

Somaliland.—On June 4 the Mad Mullah was routed by the British main force, over 100 of the enemy being killed. Our casualties were two killed and five wounded. Colonel Swayne afterwards pursued the Mullah till the horses were done up. The enemy lost 50 killed during their fight.

The Royal Tour.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall left Wellington on the 21st on board the Ophir for Lyttelton, whence they went by train to Christchurch on the 22nd. On the 24th the Duke reviewed about 11,000 troops, and on the 25th the Duke and Duchess proceeded by train to Dunedin, where they had a splendid reception.

The War.—Lord Kitchener says that since his last report the Boers have lost 41 killed, 27 wounded, 100 prisoners, 70 surrenders, 41,803 rounds of small-arm ammunition, and 214 wagons.—A party of Cape Midland Mounted Rifles suffered a reverse at Waterkloof on the 20th from Malan's commando, losing ten killed, four wounded, and 66 taken prisoners.—Our special Correspondent describes the systematic sweeping of Orange River Colony in May and June. There is now a perceptible desire on the part of the Burghers to make voluntary surrender.—Our Correspondent with General Blood describes the changes in that commander's plans made with a view of capturing Botha and the Boer "Government," who were in hiding 20 miles south-west of Carolina. Botha escaped by leaving his wagons and cattle and turning south-west in the direction of Bethels.—A message from Zeerust, of June 13 states that Lord Methuen had arrived there after a fight in which the enemy lost 20 killed and some prisoners.—A number of Boer families have crossed into Khama's country from the Transvaal and surrendered.—A number have also trekked to Damaraland, but the German authorities arrested all who entered the country.—Mr. Botha, member of the Cape Parliament, has been captured and shamboked.—The report of the South Africa Land Settlement Commission has been published.

THE UNITED STATES.

Disasters.—About 100 persons have been killed by the bursting of a dam in Virginia, and 15 by a firework explosion in New Jersey.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Russian Minister has intimated that as soon as the indemnity agreement is signed Russia will require a resumption of the negotiations respecting Manchuria.—Our Peking Correspondent states that the indemnity question gives promise of a satisfactory conclusion in accordance mainly with the British proposals. The claims of the Powers make no allowance for treasures already taken by them. Of the French claim of £11,480,000 over £3,000,000 is the claim of the Catholic Church, and this is exclusive of large sums extracted locally by methods which have inspired the hatred of the natives.—According to a high native authority Germany proposes that China should pay the indemnity in small annual amounts for 14 years, and increased amounts for 26 years following.—Major-General Barrow, Chief of the Staff of the British force, left Peking on the 21st for England, General Tung-fuh-siang is reported to be marching on Tai-yuen-fu.

France.—The Senate on the 22nd passed the Associations Bill, by 173 votes to 99, after providing for an allocation of funds from the dissolved orders to members who have no sure means of existence.—Count de Lur-Saluces, tried by the Senate for treason, has been sentenced to five years' banishment.

Germany.—The man who threw a piece of iron at the Emperor in Bremen was not responsible for his actions.—A new cruiser was launched at Kiel on the 22nd in presence of the Emperor.—The Leipziger Bank has failed and the manager has been arrested.

Japan.—M. Hoshi Toru, the Liberal leader, was assassinated on the 21st in the Chamber of the Tokio City Council.

Obituary.—Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. B. Norman, the Duchess of Otranto, Mr. Adalbert Hay, Mr. C. K. Salaman, Sir L. Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, the Rev. Joseph Cook, Mr. Francis G. Hall.—*Times*.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER ATTACK ON A CONSTABULARY POST.

DARING BOER RAID.

THE CAPE INVADERS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener from Pretoria says that the post of the South African Constabulary at Hautkop to the North-West of Vereeniging was attacked yesterday, and that the Boers captured an old seven pounder screw gun.

The attacking party was driven off, our loss being three killed and seven wounded.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Seventy Boers made a daring attempt to lift a large herd of cattle close to Pretoria, but were driven off by fifty of the Cattle Ranger's Corps. Some close fighting took place and clubbed rifles were used.

General French is directing a big combined movement in the Graaf Reinet district against Scheeper's commando and other Cape invaders.

THE KING PRESENTS MEDALS TO THE YEOMANRY.

His Majesty the King will present war medals to 3,000 Imperial Yeomen at the Horse Guards Parade on the 26th instant.

THE NAVY DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

THE RESERVE AND THE TRAINING SQUADRON.

During the debate on the Navy in the Lords last night, Lord Dudley said that England would have to look for her Naval Reserves elsewhere than in the Mercantile Marine in which the British seamen were fewer by 5,000 men than they were thirty years ago.

Lord Selborne said the Admiralty had come to the conclusion that a Training Squadron could not be resuscitated as it was too costly.

The Admiralty, he said, was considering the establishment of Naval Volunteers, and also a school of Naval Strategy.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE ADMIRALTY.

THE COLONY RETALIATES.

In retaliation for the annoyance caused by the Admiralty's refusal to allow returning New Zealanders to land at Bluff Harbour, the New Zealand Government has intimated to the Cape authorities that no further discharges of New Zealand Troopers will be allowed in South Africa.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN VANCOUVER.

BOTH SIDES ARMED.

Serious conflicts have taken place at Vancouver, between the White and Japanese salmon fishermen. The latter number 3,000 men. Both sides are armed with rifles and boats have been destroyed.

MURDER OF AN INDIAN STAFF CORPS OFFICER.

Lieutenant Keyes of the Indian Staff Corps has been murdered at Argungu in Nigeria.

[This is presumably Lieutenat C. V. Keyes of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides who was recently attached to the West African Frontier force for service.]

GENERAL GASELEE'S MOVEMENTS.

General Gaselee leaves Peking on Sunday next and will visit Weiheiwai, and thence go to Japan and home via Vancouver.

AMERICAN CROPS DAMAGED BY HEAT.

The extensive heat is damaging the crops in America.

LATER.

Deplorable accounts of the crops continue to be received from Russia.

The situation as regards the crops in America is improving.

SUCCESSFUL AIR-SHIP EXPERIMENTS.

A young Frenchman named Dumont made a successful experiment to-day with a navigable air ship. He started from St. Cloud and rounded the Eiffel Tower and then returned safely to St. Cloud.

JAPAN AND THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

JAPAN ASKS FOR MORE.

Mr. Secretary Hay has instructed Mr. Rockhill at Peking to support Japan's application for an enlargement of her indemnity.

AMERICAN ATHLETES IN IRELAND.

Pennsylvania has beaten Dublin University in the four hundred yards' race at Killarney.

GENTLEMEN vs. PLAYERS.

In the Gentlemen versus Players match at Kennington Oval, the Players beat the Gentlemen by ten wickets.

Abel scored 247, which is the highest ever made in this match.

ETON AND HARROW MATCH.

In the Eton and Harrow match, Harrow won by ten wickets. Eton made 239 and 140 and Harrow 276.

THE HEAT IN EUROPE.

Tropical heat is general throughout Europe.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

England has won the Elcho Challenge shield at Bisley.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Bombay mails of 29th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

STILL WIDENING.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The cleavage in the Liberal Party seems to be widening.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has written to Mr Asquith, asking him to postpone the coming dinner, but Mr. Asquith has refused.

It is stated that Lord Rosebery intends to make a pronouncement on the situation.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA

LONDON, JULY 14.

There is much comment on the lengthy visit to Varna which is being made by the Russian Squadron with the Grand Duke Alexander on board.

At a farewell dinner given yesterday Prince Ferdinand toasted Russia as the creator of Bulgaria.

The Grand Duke Alexander then drank to Russo-Bulgarian comradeship in arms.

AN EXPEDITION FROM ADEN.

A mixed force of 500 British and Indian troops leaves Aden to-morrow to destroy a Turkist fort in the territory of the Hanshadis, who are under British protection.

It is hoped it will be a bloodless demonstration.

The Porte has disowned building the Fort.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Remarkable marksmanship took place at Bisley yesterday, when 25 highest possibles were made in the "Daily Graphic" competition.

RUSSIAN CONCESSION AT TIENTSIN.

The new Russian Concession at Tientsin was opened yesterday with much ceremony.

CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

THE WINTER STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The following will be the winter Staff of the China Force after General Gaselee has left :—

General Officer Commanding—Major-General O'Moore Creagh.

Chief Staff Officer—Colonel O'Sullivan, R.E.

D. A. A. G.—Captain Grimston, 18th Bengal Lancers.

D. A. Q. M. G.—Captain Drake-Brockman, 5th Bengal Infantry.

D. A. Q. M. G. for Intelligence—Captain Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Field Intelligence Officer—Lieutenant St. John, 40th Pathans.

Principal Medical Officer—Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connor.

Commanding Royal Engineers—Major Prendergast.

Field Engineers—Captains Picton and Rolland.

Assistant Field Engineers—Lieutenants E G. Henderson and Brunner (the latter for Telegraphs).

Provost Marshal, and Head of Police (graded as D. A. A. G.)—Captain Fane, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Special Service Officers—Major Goold Adams, R. A.; Captain Adye, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Special Service Officers in the Treaty Ports—Captain Tweddell, 28th Punjab Infantry, and Captain Resnick, 40th Pathans.

Ordnance Officer—Captain Woods.

Chief Commissariat and Transport Officer—Lieutenant-Colonel Bond.

Assistants to Chief Commissariat Officer—Captain Forteath, Captain Cripps, Lieutenant Young and Lieutenant Longridge.

Senior Transport Officer—Captain Erck, 23rd Madras Infantry.

Assistants to Senior Transport Officer—Lieutenant Sproule, 4th Rajputs, Lieutenant Cotton, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Senior Veterinary Officer—Lieutenant Axe.

Director of Railways—Major Clem Browne, R. E.

Railway Staff of Royal Engineers—Major Craster, Lieutenants Hunter, Freeland, Cowie, Chaldecott, Mahon, and F. G. Turner.

Railway Staff Officers—Major Whittall, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Captain Dunsterville, 20th Punjab Infantry; Captain Dick, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Captain Menzies, South Lancashires, Captain Maxwell, 16th Bengal Lancers; Captain Kettle, South Staffordshire Regiment and Captain Twiss, 25th Madras Infantry.

Railway Police Officers (graded as Staff Captains) —Lieutenant Cox, 16th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant Keble, 14th Madras Infantry.

Postal Service—Mr. Thompson.

AT TIENTSIN.

The following will be employed temporarily under the provisional Government at Tientsin :—Lieutenant-Colonel Bower, Captain Mockler, 30th Madras Infantry; Captain Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Second-Lieutenant Hall, 34th Pioneers.

AT SHANGHAI.

The Staff at Shanghai will be as follows :—

General Officer Commanding—Brigadier-General G. L. Richardson.

D. A. A. and Q. M. G.—Captain Colomb, 4th Gurkhas.

Field Intelligence Officer—Captain Selwyn, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Provost Marshal and Head of Police—Captain Rose, 1st Gurkhas.

Commissariat Officer—Lieutenant Turton.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Receiving in General Orders the results of the recent inspection in Army Signalling the Commander-in-Chief finds that the British Cavalry and Infantry units are now on the whole satisfactory, but the Garrison Artillery and Native Cavalry and Infantry are still badly behind.

Nos. 33 and 6 Companies Southern Division Artillery, 4th Hussars, 1st Royal Scots, 1st East Kents, 2nd Royal Sussex, 1st Dorsets, 2nd Madras Lancers, 12th Bengal Cavalry, 26th Punjab Infantry, 15th Sikhs, 1-2 Gurkhas, 25th Punjab Infantry, 8th Rajputs and 22nd Madras Infantry are selected for commendation in the order named.

The following are the winners of the Bombay "Command" and Provincial fourteen metals for the Season 1900-01:—Command medals,—Sergeant Murray, Sind Volunteer Rifles, 74 points. Provincial medals—Central Provinces, Sergt Porter, 2nd Battalion, Bombay—Baroda Railway Volunteer Rifles, 74 points; Bombay Baluchistan and Sind Volunteer Rifles 73 points.

NEWS FROM NEJD.

FROM the news received by this mail we learn that Mohsin Pasha, the Governor of Basorah (whom we mentioned in our last issue) after staying five days at Koweit returned with his party to Basorah by sea in a buggalow belonging to Shaikh Mubarak.

Shaikh Mubarak accompanied them as far as Fao (the mouth of the Euphrates) where they embarked on a man-of-war which was waiting for them.

Shaikh Mubarak returned to Koweit.

The fifty horsemen returned by land.

It is said that the reception Mubarak accorded them was very cordial, both parties were much pleased and Mubarak has given up his intention of renewing the war with bin Rashid.—"Aden Gazette."

CHINA TROOPS FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

A telegram to the Military authorities at Fort William announces the departure from Hong Kong for Calcutta on Thursday of the transport Lalpoora with the 6th Jats on board. Lieutenant Colonel Westmoreland is in command there. A large shipment of mules is on board the Lalpoora which is expected here on the 22nd.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Major-General Sir Norman Stewart and staff are due at Calcutta on the 23rd instant in the transport Patiala, which also brings the 24th Punjab Infantry. Orders have issued for the dismantling of the hospital ship, Gwalior.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrangements are being made for the construction of a new building for the office of Inspector-General of Ordnance at Rawalpindi.

The military authorities have called for a report on the subject of the proposed reconstruction of an arsenal and workshop at Fort William.

The 15th Hussars at Meerut have received Lee-Enfield carbines. The Bedfordshire Regiment at Multan and the 37th Dogras at Peshawar have been re-armed.

His Excellency the Viceroy, on the conclusion of the Assam-Burma tour, expects to reach Calcutta about the middle of December, that is the usual time.

No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, now employed on the Kushalgarh Kohat Railway returns to Rurki prior to its move to Chitral next autumn.

Brigadier-General Blaksley, Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Bombay Command, who was to vacate by age on the 19th August, has been granted an extension of appointment to the 30th September.

The Government of India have sanctioned an approximate estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,73,961, for providing accommodation for an additional wing of British Infantry at Chaubuttia.

Major-General Sir Reginald Hart handed over command of the Quetta district to Colonel Glennie, R. E., on the 6th. He embarks next Saturday for England on 90 days' privilege leave.

The decision regarding Loharghat as a possible cantonment for a Gurkha Battalion will be given after the report has been considered of the Committee which examined it at the end of June.

Colonel C. H. Scott, C. B., Ordnance Consulting Officer, India Office, will, it is understood, be appointed Director-General of Ordnance in India; when General Wace vacates on February 1st, 1902.

The annual reliefs of the Native Army having been referred to the Lieutenant-Generals of Commands for opinion, will now be submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department for final approval.

The temporary orders of February last regarding the appointment of subalterns who have not passed in Hindustani to native mountain batteries have now been made permanent, subject to such officers passing the higher standard within twelve months of joining their appointments.

As regards camps of exercise in the ensuing cold weather, no definite plans can be formed until the reliefs of British and Native units have been settled, as the regiments on the move are those which mostly enable a concentration of troops on a large scale to take place. Barkacha Camp will be held as usual, but on a smaller scale.

The Government of India have ruled that native combatants, whose previous service as followers has been permitted to count towards good conduct pay and pension, may also reckon such service towards earning medals for meritorious service, with annuity, and for long service and good conduct, with and without gratuity.

The following movements are sanctioned in connection with the return of troops from China :—B. Battery, R. H. A., to Lucknow; 7th Bengal Infantry, to Barrackpore; 24th Punjab Infantry, to Jhelum; Depots, 25th and 26th Punjab Infantry, to Mir; 1st Sikh Infantry, to Kohat; 6th Punjab Infantry, to Samana; 1-5th Gurkha Rifles, to Abbottabad; 26th Bombay Infantry, to the Quetta district; 3rd Bombay Infantry, to Sata; No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, to Kirkee.

The changes about to be made in the nomenclature of the Commissariat and Transport Department will not affect its organisation in any way. It will become a Corps instead of Department, however, and will be called the Supply and Transport Corps. The present Commissary-General in Chief will be known as the Director-General of Supply and Transport; the Commissaries-General as Inspectors-General, while the Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers will be called Chief and Executive Supply and Transport Officers. The lower grades have simply the titles of Supply and Transport Officers of various classes. The formation of a Corps will doubtless tend to make this branch of the service more popular.

Some time ago, writes the "Pioneer", it was mentioned, in somewhat too general terms, that a special corps was being formed to take charge of the artillery in connection with the North-West Frontier defences. This, however, does not mean that the guns of position at places like Quetta and Sukkur are to be made over to such a corps at the British Garrison Artillery will still look after them. The scheme applies solely to native gunners. There is one solitary company of Native Garrison Artillery in all India: it is stationed at Kohat, and looks after the old muzzle-loading guns in the small fort there. It has one British officer of the rank of Captain, a subadar, a jemadar and a handful of men. Elsewhere on the Frontier, at Chilas and Malakand for example, are other small ports which have also muzzle-loaders: this kind of armament is sufficient for all practical purposes, as the guns would be used only at short ranges. Native gunners have to be provided, as it is impossible to detach British artillerymen for duty of this kind. Steps have now been taken to have a small native corps which will be trained for garrison duty in these forts and come as a regular roster of relief. They can readily be got from the various mountain batteries, preference being given to veterans who may be past their best for the hard marching and hill-climbing which fall to mountain gunners, and yet be far too good to be placed on the pension list. A man may be slow up a hillside and yet make an excellent gunner behind the walls of a fort. The scheme is a good one, and should certainly prove a success.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 13.—Lloyd, Lieutenant, Madras, 24th M. I., on leave from Secunderabad.

Atkinson, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras, 23 M. I., on furlough from England.

Pike, Lieutenant, Bombay, West York Regiment, on duty from Karachi.

Codrington, Lieutenant, Bombay, 17th B. I., on furlough from Poona.

Caulfield, Major, Bombay, 10th B. L. I., on furlough from England.

Cobhon, Captain, Bombay, 2nd B. Lancers, off leave from England.

Stevenson, Colonel, Bombay, 20th B. I., on leave from Poona.

Griffiths, Major, Bombay, R. A. M. C., on leave from Nasirabad.

Seymour, Lieutenant, Bengal, Rifle Brigade, off leave from England.

Wood, Lieutenant, Bengal, Border Regt., off leave from England.

Nowell, Major, Bengal, 8th Rajputs, off leave from England.

Saunders, Captain, Bengal, Comt. Dept., off leave from England.

Hawkes, Lieutenant, Bengal, 1st B.I., on leave from Allahabad.

Langley, Captain, Bengal, E. Surrey Regt., on leave from Panchmarhi.

Griffin, Captain, Bengal, 1st B. Lancers, on leave from Lucknow.

Stracey, Captain, Bengal, Norfolk Regt., on leave from DumDum.

Hingston, Captain, Bengal, R. E. on leave, from Lucknow.

Serton, Lieutenant, Bengal, 1st B. Lancers, on leave from Lucknow.

Parkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab, 1st Hants Regt, on leave from Nowshera.

Rimington, Major, Punjab, R. E., from leave from England.

Ireland, Lieutnant, Punjab, 36th Sikhs, from leave from England.

Waller, Lieutenant, Punjab, 38th Dogras, from leave from England.

Richey, Captain, Punjab, R. F. A. posted to England.

Carey, Lieutnant, Punjab, Q. O. Corps of Guides, on leave from Madras.

Younghusband, Captain, Punjab, 19th Lancers, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES, JULY 13.—Walker, Captain, Punjab, I. S. C, on leave to England.

Rimington, Major, Punjab, R. E, on leave to England.

Ireland, Lieutenant, Punjab 36th Sikhs, on leave to England.

Waller, Lieutenant, Punjab, 38th Dogras, off leave to Fizabad.

Macpherson, Captain, Punjab, 41st Dogras, on leave to England.

Haggard, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab, R. F. A. on leave to England.

Lamb, Captain, Punjab, R. G. A., on leave to England.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, Punjab, 35th Sikhs on leave to England.

Richey, Captain, Punjab, R. G. A., on duty to England.

Robinson, Captain, Punjab, 27th P. I., on leave to England.

Carey, Lieutenant, Punjab, Q. O. Corps of Guides, on leave to England.

Younghusband, Captain, Punjab, 19th B. Lancers, from leave to Umballa.

Plowden, Brigadier-General, Madras, Comdg. Belgaum District, on leave to England.

Lee, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, I. M. S, on furlough to England.

Atkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, off furlough to Secunderabad,

Murray, Captain, Bombay. The Blackwatch, on leave to England.

Hunter, Lieutenant, Bombay, 16th B. I., on furlough to England.

Savile, Lieutenant, Bombay, 1st B. Lancers, on leave to England.

Pike, Lieutenant, Bombay, West York Regiment, on duty to Deolali.

Caulfield, Major, Bombay, 10th B. L. I., off furlough to Ahmedabad.

Cobham, Captain, Bombay, 2nd B. Lancers, to rejoin to Deesa.

Green, Captain, Punjab K. R. Rifles, on leave to England.

Hart, Major-General. Bombay. Comdg. Quetta Dist, on leave to England,

Gwatkin, Colonel, Bengal, I. S. C., on leave to England.

Churton, Lieutenant, Bengal, R. A, M. C., on leave to England.

Watson, Captain, Bengal, XI. B. I., on leave to England.

Paterson, Major, Bengal, I., S. C. on leave to England.

Balmain, Captain, Bengal, XV. Hussars, on leave to England.

Wood, Captain, Bengal, 2 Border Regiment, off leave to Lucknow.

Newell, Major, Bengal, 8th Rajputs, off leave to Lucknow.

Seymour, Lieutenant, Bengal, 3rd Rifle Brigade off leave to Meerut.

Howkes, Lieutenant, Bengal, 1st B. I., on leave to England.

Langley, Captain, Bengal E. Surrey Regiment, on leave to England.

Simpson, 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal 10th B. I., on leave to England.

Griffin, Captain, Bengal, 1st B. Lancers, on leave to England.

Stracey, Captain, Bengal, Norfolk Regiment, on leave to England.

Hingston, Captain, Bengal, R. E., on leave to England.

Sexton, Lieutenant, Bengal, 1st B. Lancers, on leave to England.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—JUNE 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J R Adie, I M S, B	Lieut-Col J G Day
Capt A W T Buist, I M S, B	Lieut-Col D Robertson
Mr B N Bosworth Smith, B Cov	Lieut-Col D P Macdonald
	Major F G Delamain
Mr A Danson, B Cov	Major F T Cole
Mr W Billing, B	Major R S Dunsterville
Mr S E Rita, B	Major J B Gibbons
Mr E Hart, B	Capt C B Farwell
Mr J J McCann, B	Capt W C Lockhart-Mure
Mr G H Sherlock Hubbard, B	Capt A H Cunningham
	Lieut W G Hutchinson
Mr A Anderson, B	Lieut R A Steel
Mr A J Dunlop, B	Lieut R W W Grimshaw
Mr P G C Currie, B	Lieut P Phillips
Mr J G Lomas, B	Lieut E B Smith
Mr R A Lamb, Bo Cov	Lieut F S Keen
Mr J C Pringle, Bo Cov	Lieut W A Featherstonhaugh
Mr G M Ryan, Bo	Sub-Lieut C S G Scott
Mr W Sutherland, Bo	Commander C W Hewett
Col H A Vincent	Lieut C J C Kendall, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major L E Elliott, B, 6 mo. M C; the last two mo. being extraordinary leave.	Mr St Q Byrne, B, 6 mo. M C
Mr A Ross, B Cov, 3 mo, M C	Mrs M W Rogers, B, 3 mo. M C
Mr L M Macdowell, B, furl. on private affairs commuted to furl. on M C, for 5 mo.	Mr H M Gibbs, Bo, 7 days' extraordinary leave
Mr C A S Cameron, B, 1 mo. M C	Mr A S Trevor, Bo, furl. extended to 2 years
	Capt A Moore, 11 days
	Capt J C D Pinney, 3 mo.
	Capt A G B Lang, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W B Gray, B	Mr A M Burn-Murdoch, B
Mr W H Robinson, B	Mr J H Du Boulay, Bo Cov
Mr J D Macrae, B	Mr H O B Shoubridge, Bo
Mr C E Muriel, B	Major W H D Rich
Mr W Drew, B	Capt A E McBarnet
Mr H L Williams, B	

INDIAN MISSIONS.

A LARGE company assembled at Dorchester Missionary College, near Oxford, on the 20th ult, on the occasion of the annual festival. After service in the abbey church a luncheon took place, at which the chief speaker was the Bishop of Calcutta. In proposing the toast of the college, Dr. Welldon said that there was too little willingness among some of the clergy to go abroad. He believed it to be a rule almost without exception that if the call to an office in the Church out of England came to any minister of the Gospel it ought not to be refused. He urged the need there was in India for a sufficient supply of consecrated men and consecrated women. It was his privilege from time to time to enter into friendly conversation with representatives of the different religions in India, and if he did not misinterpret their feelings it seemed to him that in their hearts they thought Christianity was going to win the day. They dreaded it not so much as a religion as a disruption, a complete subversion of the whole social system upon which Hindu life in India has been based.

A drawing-room meeting in aid of the proposed London Diocesan Mission to Madras in connexion with the Indian Church Aid Association was held, by permission of Lady Beauchamp, at 13, Belgrave-square, on the 21st. The Bishop of Stepney presided. Bishop Johnson explained that the mission was to consist of six or more unmarried priests to be associated in a brotherhood or college having its house in Madras. The brethren would be expected in the service of the Church to forge luxuries and be content with a frugal maintenance. They would minister primarily to the English and Eurasians who settled in ever increasing numbers in the towns and country districts. The work of the mission would be pastoral duties of both a permanent and itinerating character, the supervision of European schools, and missionary work among the natives. An appeal was now made for subscriptions to the extent of £300 a year to carry on the work. The Bishop of Stepney commended the scheme, and replied to the objection that the present was certainly not the time to encourage men to leave the diocese of London, where there were, he believe's some 40 churches in dire need of more clergy. That was certainly the case in East London, where there were many men breaking down at the present moment through ill-health, overwork, and worry because they could not find men to join them in their labours. On the face of it that would seem a formidable objection, but it was not the business of the Bishop to seek out men and persuade them to go out to India. The desire was to send out men who volunteered to go because of their fitness for the special work. He had not the slightest fear that the work in London would suffer.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION AT BROACH.

AFFRAY WITH BHILS.

A BROACH correspondent writes :—Although strict measures are in force and an efficient Abkari establishment is employed to detect and prevent the illicit distillation of country liquor, that practice has not yet died out, and it is still prevalent to the utmost among the Bhil tribes of almost all districts, especially in those villages bordering on native territory. The village of Zanor of the Broach Taluka lies to the extreme east of the Broach District, and is adjacent to the Rajpipla State and separated therefrom by the river Narbada. The Bhils of Zanor have ever been notorious for their illicit practices. The Bhil is a dangerous person to confront when he is intoxicated, and he is such an expert in this trade, carries on his illicit operations in such a cautious manner, leaving scouts at a distance to warn him in time of any approach of danger, that it has become a difficult task to apprehend him red-handed. But in the present case the District Abkari Inspector, Mr. Cooverji Edelji Kothawalla, was fortunate at some risk to his personal safety in apprehending the gang of Bhils at Zanor, so notorious for long defying the law.

In the beginning of May last definite information was received by Mr. Kothawalla to the effect that certain Bhils of Zanor were likely to distill a large quantity of country liquor on a certain day. He accordingly set out with a party of Police and the men of the liquor Contractors of Broach. It was so arranged that the party should reach Zanor early in the morning of the 5th May. They did so and took the gang, who had been drinking the whole night and who had not yet recovered from their intoxication, unawares. But no sooner did they find themselves and their houses surrounded by the Inspector's party than the whole of Bhilwara broke out of their huts with sticks, cudgels and billhooks and began a combined assault on the Abkari Inspector and his men. Mr. Kothawalla received a severe blow on the shoulder from a long bamboo given by one of the Bhils. Others rushed on him with their billhooks. At this critical moment Mr. Kothawalla fired two shots from his revolver in the air, which had the effect of cowing the Bhils, who ran away in all directions, but not before seven men of the Inspector's party, including himself, were more or less injured. They were treated at the Civil Hospital at Broach. Five of the rioters were secured on the spot. The materials for distilling liquor and a large quantity of raw and fermenting Mowrah flowers were also found and taken. During the affray the distilled liquor was thrown away by the Bhils.

About 50 Bhils took part in the assault, but many of them could not be identified, and crossing the river they fled in to the Rajpipla jungles. With the exception of the five Bhils already apprehended on the spot, 12 more were identified, four of them being arrested on the following day and by the 16th of June, more than a month after, seven more were arrested.

These 16 rioters were prosecuted before Rao Bahadur Maneklal Narbheram Munshi, First Class Magistrate of Broach, and after a lengthy trial, all of them were convicted of rioting with dangerous weapons and obstructing a public servant, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from six to seven months. The prosecution, was conducted by the Government pleader, while the Bhils engaged two Vakils of the Broach bar to defend them. Mr. Kothawalla may be congratulated on having thus broken up the notorious Bhil gang of Zanor and for some time at least we may expect illicit distillation to be in abeyance in this part of the district. One fact may be specially noticed by the higher officers that the Bhils who as a class are considered very poor with scarcely a rag to cover them, were able to afford the high expense of two able pleaders during the lengthy progress of the trial.

PERSIAN NEWS.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wrote under date June 20:—The Shah of Persia has signed a firman in virtue of which the interior customs—a tax very much resembling the French octroi—are to be suppressed, the contributions only being levied at the frontiers of the kingdom. This reform is a very important one, as sides relieving merchandise of very heavy exactions, the number of employes engaged in collecting the tax will be considerably reduced, thus effecting a large economy in administrative expenses.

The firman, a translation of which I have seen, refers particularly to the diminution in the price of industrial produce which this reform will bring about, and the consequent rapid development of commerce which will necessarily follow. Upon goods imported from abroad or exported from the kingdom an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. will be levied. Merchandise passing through the territories of the Shah will only be called upon to pay this impost once no matter what its final destination may be.

Before the promulgation of this new law, imported goods paid a duty of five per cent., while exports paid three per cent.; but, in addition to this, merchandise was taxed as it passed from town to town. With the beginning of the (Persian) new year, however, these local imposts will be withdrawn. The new regime will undoubtedly give a fresh impetus to international commerce, both interior and exterior, with Persia, and will also materially assist in the economic development of the country.

The "Politische Correspondenz" learns from Constantinople that the Persian Ambassador in Constantinople, Mirza Mahmud Khan, has been appointed to a post of far inferior importance in the Persian Province of Kerman. Several other members of the Persian Embassy in Constantinople have also been removed to minor posts in remote Persian provinces, and it appears that the Shah has visited his displeasure on the diplomats on account of a false report which was circulated when he paid a visit to the Sultan of Turkey nearly a year ago. A number of Turkish newspapers stated that at the first meeting of the two Monarchs the Shah of Persia kissed Abdul Hamid's hand, and made much of the occurrence as showing that even so mighty a potentate as the Shah was compelled to acknowledge the superiority of the Sultan. The report was at once denied on the Persian side, and the Ambassador received instructions to obtain an official acknowledgment from the Porte that the Shah had not kissed the Sultan's hand. After negotiations extending over many months, Mirza Mahmud Khan was obliged to report to his Government that he could not obtain the desired acknowledgment from the Porte, and his recall, together with that of his subordinates, followed by way of punishment.

DOG-BREEDING IN INDIA.

THE recent pulling down of an ibex in the law country of the Coimbatore District, Madras, emphasises our contention that there are more possibilities in the generally despised village pie than most people are willing to admit. True in this case, the hunted animal was out of his element in the plains and in all probability had been subjected to a long exhausting chase; still for the common country pariah to "go for" an animal none of them could possible have seen before, indicates no want of pluck and should induce dog fanciers to take up inter or improved creeding on a systematic basis. Our Dog Shows are all very well in their way, but the exhibition is invariably confined to imported animals or their descendants in fact except in the Cantonments of British troops anything approaching the points of a pure bred Indian dog is enough to disqualify the exhibit from the prize list exciting naught but derision. Fifty years ago the Earl of Shaftsbury by perseverance and encouragement raised the plain coster-monger's "moke" from an ill-fed, uncared for, badly treated, uninviting looking beast to his present improved state by mere attention and kind treatment and the same could no doubt be accomplished among us in the dog line. We hope, therefore, in future Canine Shows special prizes will be offered for what with care may furnish future Indian sportsman with hound and dogs for shooting even as docile and well trained as those in Europe, possessing, moreover, the valuable qualification of being inured to the climate. Doubtless there are many among our Mofussil constituents who have kept pies as the humblest four-footed retainers, and to such we look for taking the initiative in the above suggestion.—"The Asian."

THE Mahsuds have just made the most daring raid yet reported since the blockade began. It appears that the regimental guard of the 45th Sikhs, while within half a mile of Jandola Fort on Wednesday morning, were suddenly attacked. Two sepoys were killed, and one was dangerously wounded, while two rifles, a bayonet and a quantity of ammunition were carried off. Eighty men, who immediately started in pursuit, recovered the herd of goats which had been under the protection of the guard, but failed to overtake the Mahsuds. The bodies of the sepoys killed were brought into the fort by their comrades.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 28.

THE TROUBLE IN THE LIBERAL PARTY

I AM afraid I cannot report that the Opposition is in a more satisfactory condition than it was a week ago; and it is perfect nonsense to say as some people are saying that "it is only those papers." No doubt the papers, those which frankly support the Government and those which call themselves Liberal Unionist have worked the quarrel for all and more than it is worth; but beyond this the cleavage between the two wings of the party is I am bound to says rather serious. For a few days after Mr. Asquith's speech—a speech not made in a moment of irritation but after consultation with his friends—there was a lull and it looked as if the Imperialist section, having made its protest, was prepared to leave matters where they stood. But a new element of friction has presented itself and is at the time of writing causing great perturbation. I allude the proposal to entertain Mr. Asquith at a dinner on the 19th proximo "in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Liberal party" by his speech. A long list of Liberal members who have promised to attend the dinner has been published. They are chiefly known in connection with the Liberal Imperialist Council; but it seems that some members who do not label themselves as either Pro-Boer or Anti-Boer gave in their adhesion to the movement when it was first started. If we are to believe Mr. Massingham of the "Daily News" "medium men of the party of great influence, like Sir Frederick Mappin and Sir James Kitson—some of them, on the whole, favourable to the policy of the war in its origin—deplore the banqueting policy, and will resolutely refuse to attend the dinner. Others, like Mr. Robert Wallace, who declare themselves Imperialists, are working with all their might against it, on the ground that they are not going to break up the Liberal party for anybody. The promoters speak of eighty Liberal members who will attend it—an example of the deft and sedulous way in which the party has been canvassed before men—especially junior members, ignorant of Parliament—could fairly grasp the seriousness of the issue, or be made aware of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's mind in regard to it. Thirty or forty of the men included in this reckoning have already repudiated all association with the function. More may be expected to follow." And Mr. Massingham predicts that if Sir Henry be driven to resignation, as Mr. Haldane's tactics are driving him, "he will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority of the party. There are other people who predict a very different outcome of the imbroglio, not perhaps immediately, but in the near future. There are still whispers of secret negotiations to bring about the formation of coalition or "patriotic" Government, the end of which would be the absorption by the Conservative party of those who consented to join it "pro tempore." The Conservative party if not in need at present of "brainy" men, men whose words carry weight in the country and whose speeches are illuminating, will shortly be so. Certain retirements cannot be delayed very much longer, and notwithstanding the huge battalions, it is not easy to see how a very powerful Cabinet can be formed from the present force of the Conservative Government. The people I have alluded to say that they will not be much surprised if before very long some men who are now prominent in the Liberal ranks will be found members of a Government, including Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. This may seem far-fetched but I do not think it is to be dismissed as preposterous. Anyhow the situation is, I believe, rather critical and further developments will be awaited with great interest.

APATHY AMONG MINISTERIALISTS.

If the Liberal party are all at sixes and sevens, the Unionist party are not quite the happiest family in the world. The way in which supporters of the Government absent themselves from the House of Commons when they are wanted is very remarkable considering that the Parliament is not yet a year old and that it contains so many men who are new to legislative work and who ought according to all previous experience to be tremendously zealous in the discharge of their duties. The homely proverb that a new broom sweeps clean will certainly have to undergo modification. The fact that the Government majority has on many recent occasions been so narrow—it has in one important division this week dwindled to 28—has been made the subject of some strong animadversions in various quarters. For instance the "Times" dwells on the "irresponsible conduct of some politicians who do not seem to understand why their constituents sent them to Westminster." They are bluntly told that they were not returned to Parliament "because the constituencies looked upon them as heaven-born statesmen, but because it was supposed that they would vote straight to maintain the policy the people had approved." There has been a threat to publish an official "Black List,"—a threat that has given a good deal of annoyance to some of the absentees. One of these gentleman, Mr. Hermon Hodge, who with others has been interviewed on the subject, says his answer to those who published the "Black List" that has appeared in some papers is "that they may go to —a warm place." He complains of the drudgery of House of Commons work, but nobody is obliged to stand for Parliament unless he wished to do so. But there is more substance in his complaint about the difficulty of securing pairs. The Irish refuse altogether and Liberals are very chary. Another reason of a different character is given by that very out spoken gentleman Major Rasch. He has unburthened his soul in the columns of the "Times." Writing as a Tory member for one of the divisions of Essex he says in effect, "How can you be surprised when the Government select for the post of Lord Lieutenant of Essex a nobleman whose wife has been doing her level best to defeat the Tory candidate, in Stratford on Avon." He refers to the Countess of Warwick whose support of the Pro-Boer candidate Mr. King did not however prevent his being defeated by an unexpectedly large majority. Another and a more serious objection to the appointment of the Earl of Warwick is according to Major Rasch, his lordship does not own an acre in Essex and is not a resident in the county. Major Rasch tells the Government that if they thus go out of their way to snub and discourage their supporters, some of whom have fought half a dozen elections to place them in office, they can hardly expect their enthusiastic assistance. Lord Salisbury speaking at the dinner of the United Club poured oil upon the troubled waters by inventing some ingenious excuses for his erring supporters. They take advantage, he suggests, of the weakness of the present leader of the Liberal party and they prefer to dine away from the House of Commons. Moreover, according to Lord Salisbury, a bad division at a quarter past 10—to which period of the evening it seems the "dinner hour" of Conservative members extends—is not nearly so serious as a bad division at seven or at midnight! The liability of a Government to be defeated between seven and a quarter past ten is according to the Prime Minister the result of what he calls "the peculiar working of our institutions, and there is something in them that is political and there is something in them that is gastronomic; and you do not know at which precise point a particular result happens from the combination of those two opposing forces." One member of Parliament who for obvious reasons desires to remain anonymous puts down the present state of thing to the fair descendants of Eve. It is all due, he says, to the ladies who come in shoals and take members out to dinner. To what depths if it is not ungallant to say so has the mother of Parliaments descended!

THE YIMAHIVARA, OR PERSIAN PARADISE AT BROOKWOOD.

The consecration of the new Fire Temple, erected by the Lady Jerbai, widow of the late Nowrosjee Nashirwanjee Wadia, and the dedication of the Mausoleum erected by the bereaved widow in his honour, were carried out on Wednesday in a manner which did honour to the whole Parsee community in this country. It was a lovely June day; and the company went down to Brookwood at 2 p.m. and returned at 7 p.m., in a special first-class train, provided by Mr. N. N. Wadia's eldest son, who came to England for the purpose of tendering these last rites to the memory of his father. Sir George Birdwood's address, which you are sure to reprint at length, explains in detail the laying out of the garden, and the character of the new building, and I shall confine myself here to describing the cere-

mony, and recording the general impression made by it. The procession on detraining at Brookwood, proceeded, to the number of about 125, on foot to the Parsee burying ground, headed by Mr. Moolla, Mr. Massina and Sir George Birdwood, and followed by Mr. Dadabhai Naoraji, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., Sir Charles Lyall, Mr. A. N. Wollaston, the Persian scholar, and other Europeans interested in the solemnity. They entered the grounds by the Dalal Gateway, which, (built up of pure white, with a "feroher" or "Sun of Righteousness" of gold enamel, formed a most striking feature in the brilliant sunshine against the dark green foliage of the beautiful trees and shrubs with which the Parsee Cemetery, or as Sir George Birdwood called it, "the Garden of Sima", ("Yimahivara") is now richly adorned. Just inside the Dalal Gateway and on the left is the new "Agiary" or "Fire Temple", which was at once entered by Mr. Moolla and Mr. Massina, who after placing the sacred fire on the altar, admitted the other Parsees, when certain hymns were intoned, and this rite extending over 20 minutes, constituted the Consecration of the Chapel. It excited great interest among the Europeans present, who were most anxious to know how the "fire" was conveyed, and besieged Sir George Birdwood with questions. His reply was the oracular one, that it was a mystery which he had not himself attempted to search out: but that the ancient custom was that in the event of a "sacred fire" going out, it had to be relighted from a live coal from the hearth fire of the sovereign of the land: and that every hearth fire in a country was in a sense the hearth fire of its sovereign. The assembly then proceeded to the front, or eastward face of the Mausoleum, where Sir George Birdwood, mounting to the fourth step, or the step of the Sun, as he said, delivered his address, which produced the profoundest effect on the audience. It was evident from the first sentence that Sir George was deeply in earnest, and not through a mere antiquarian absorption in its subject, but religious emotion. When he epitomised Mr. Dadabhai Nawroji's definition of the Parsee religion, as given by him at Liverpool in 1861, there was a murmur of heartfelt satisfaction among the crowd of Parsees present; and when he went on to describe the practical result of that religion in creating "a race upright and "honourable in all their dealing; singularly truthful, "whose word is their bond in all business transac-"tions and pledges of any kind; brave, chivalrous, "and hospitable in the highest degree; remarkable "for their intelligence, enterprise and prosperity; "unsurpassed and unsurpassable in charity, and "philanthropy; the most genial and generous of "men, and the most steadfast and staunchest of friends." As this warm eulogy was concluded, not only the Parsees, but all the Englishmen present burst out into warm applause. Then came a series of surprises quoting from the Bible and other authorities, Sir George Birdwood shewed how highly the Parsees and their religion were regarded by the Jews and the Greeks, and how the Jews had learned the doctrine of the immortality of the soul from the Parsees who had given their name to the Jewish sect of Pharisees. This seemed quite a new idea to most of the Europeans present, and to all the younger Parsees. The next surprise was one that literally delighted every one present, and gave a touch of imagination and poetry to the whole ceremony. The speaker not only described the cemetery as a reduplication of the "Aryana vaego" and the first mythical Persian Graveyard—a Paradise and Elysium in one, or a true "Yimahi-vara," in which he had gathered together all the hardier and nobler trees and shrubs, supposed to be natives of England, but really natives of Persia, and still in an English form, bearing their Persian names or names referring to Persia. The audience was charmed, and no one more than Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. "You stand therefore to-day", said Sir George, "in a truer Persian Paradise than you have stood in for 1,200 years past and the very word Paradise is Persian. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji afterwards repeated the observation and the Parsee ladies, and the English people did nothing but talk of this all through the afternoon. The third surprise was the reading of the inscriptions, which, as you already know, are of Sir George Birdwood's own composition. They brought tears to the eyes of some present, particularly the appeal to "our posterity." That seemed to go to the heart of every Parsee. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree followed with a truly eloquent and finely delivered eulogy of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia; while Mr. Boyce delivered a feeling speech on the late Mr. Dalal, but was a little out of key in dwelling so much on his commercial successes, and merely worldly riches. But after Mr. N. N. Wadia, Junior, had in a few most heart-felt and dignified words made over the "Agiary" and Mausoleum to the "Zoroastrian Fund of Europe," Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the President of the Fund, who rose to thank him, at once raised his speech to the higher level of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, and Sir George Birdwood dwelling on the artistic grandeur of the architectural remains of the Achemenian dynasty, and the way in which the Zorastrian had influenced human thought through the Jews, and through Christianity. This is the real point for Parsees to keep before them. He spoke in the most affectionate terms of Sir George Birdwood, whom he had known almost from the time when they were both very young men, fifty and more years ago. Mr. Moolla moved a special vote of thanks to Sir George Birdwood, and the Architects, and the Company assembled, and Sir George having by request returned thanks for all, dismissed the meeting with the words "Ire licet"; and, then turning round to the open tomb, added, as he stepped down backward to the ground "Ave! Ave! Ave! Nos te ordine, quo natura premisserit, cuncti sequemur." An old retired Indian Civilian present, as these words from the ancient Roman ritual of burial were uttered, exclaimed with enthusiasm. "That is finely said." I should have mentioned that on the conclusion of the consecration of the Fire Temple Sir George Birdwood presented Mr. Moolla for its use with a lump of Gum Benjamin, presented to him by the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and said to have originally come from Nishapur in Khoranan, 1,200 years ago, a block of sandal-wood presented to him by the late Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, and said to have come from Sanjan 200 years ago and more; a sprig of Homa presented by Professor Haug 50 years ago; and an Assam bag, received by Sir George from his father 50 years ago, and identical in shape and decoration with the bags for containing incense, etc., represented as borne by the Kings of Assyria and ancient Persia when engaged in worship.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The "Globe" was a little two previous when in reporting the Bi-centenary meeting of the S. P. G. it referred to Dr. Welldon as the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Metropolitan to speak of the Bishop by a name which except as applied to a subterranean railway sounds very strange to churchmen who have never lived in India, delivered a rather gloomy speech on the occasion, referred to one observation he made being to the effect that although "something" has been done by means of commerce and civilisation to bring the East and West together the gulf fixed between them is as great as ever. When Christianity becomes the dominant power in India then will England, as was proved in the mutiny by the loyalty if every native convert, be secure and strong. But when will Christianity be the dominant religion or as the Bishop chooses to put it the dominant power in India? Moreover, there were non-Christian natives who were loyal in the dark days of the Sepoy Mutiny, even of the North-West Provinces, the principal scenes of the rebellion. Sir George Campbell says:—"The old soldier tribes resorted again to robbery; the strong took advantage of the weak; old feuds were brought out; every man's hand was against his neighbour. The judicial records containing obnoxious decrees were in some instances burnt, yet I can speak with some authority when I say that there was nothing like a general popular war against ourselves; for I marched the whole length of the provinces as Civil Commissioner with the first column which came down after the fall of Delhi and can say that there was not a symptom of popular resistance or hostility." If the excellent Bishop's speech has been correctly reported, and the "Times" from which I have extracted the passages given above is usually very accurate, it is earnestly to be hoped that when he next addresses a mixed audience he will use language of a slightly less ambiguous character. I will venture to say that no small portion of the simple and worthy people who listened to Dr. Welldon at the Church House last Friday went away under the impression that the only inhabitants of India who were loyal to the British during the mutiny were those who had embraced the Christian faith. The Bishop was looking far from well, and he could not fulfil his promise to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday evening. Since then it has been announced that he is ill again with malarial fever and that it must be some time before he can fulfil any public engagements. He would be well advised if he consented to take a complete rest and to try to forget for the time that there is such a country as India.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Neville Lyttelton, who will be remembered in Bombay as the genial military Secretary to Lord Reay, was the principal guest of the Fishmonger's Company at a banquet given in their fine hall last Friday night, and was, I am told, looking remarkably well after all the fatigue of war. In the course of his speech he mentioned several incidents to illustrate the good feeling prevailing between all ranks of our brave army in South Africa. On one occasion a private soldier who was known to have been the support of an aged mother at home lost his life. In due course his effects were put up to sale by auction. They were worth perhaps ten shillings; the bidding went up to £60, and this nice little sum was sent home to the poor fellow's mother without any explanation as to how her son came to be in possession of property worth so much. She doubtless thinks to this day that the money received by her from her son's comrades represented the value of the loot obtained by him from the enemy.

This above story may be set against the unhappy experience of a returned yeoman for whom the editor of "Free Land," Mr. Clement Scott vouches. The Yeoman in question suggests that officers are not always what they might be and gives an instance of this. He says:—After a certain Yeomanry Company had made an all-night march in the bitter cold, a halt was called at daybreak: with much difficulty water was procured from a spruit over a mile away, and the 'dixey' boiled. The captain, who was in a temper at losing his Cape cart, gave the order, 'Stand to your horses!' The lieutenant, who hated to see his men ill-treated, bit his lip to control himself. 'But the men, Sir,' said he, 'are just going to have their coffee.' 'Then let the d——d men go without their coffee!' roared the bully. This incident exemplifies two types, of brutes and gentlemen. Fortunately the last is commoner than the first, but between the two extremes lurks a social idiot whose utter incapacity to realise the responsibility of his position detrimental as it is to the welfare of his men, earns their contempt rather then their hate, though there are stories of 'sniping' in the ranks which afford food for unpleasant reflection.'

The writer says that every man has registered in his heart and most men have openly declared that this is the last time they will take up arms for their country. Let us hope things are not so bad as all that.

At last there seems to be a prospect of the new lights so badly required in the Red Sea being provided before long. According to a statement made in the House of Commons the other evening by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs the apparatus will be finished in September and the construction of the lights, four in number, be commenced in November. In regard to the light on Socotra, Lord Cranborne added that the Bombay Government was unable to submit plans and estimates in a complete form until the end of last year.

These are now under the consideration of the Trinity House and the Board of Trade.

Mr. Thorburn's paper on "Agricola Redivivus," read at the Westminster Town Hall on Monday, proved to be for the most part an historical survey of the conditions that have led to the passing of the Bill to prevent the alienation of land in the Punjab and which it seems ought really to be known as the Thorburn Act. Amongst those who took part in the discussion was Sir James Lyall, who speaking from great experience, strongly urged that the new legislation for the Punjab must be regarded as purely experimental.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, last the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the same common jury.

AN INGENIOUSLY FORGED HOONDEE.

Allawoodin Nazlroodin and Ahmedoodin Nazlroodin, brothers, were charged, the first accused with using as genuine a forged document, a hoondee for Rs. 1,500, and with cheating; and the second accused with abetment in the commission of the offences. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Padshaw and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, defended the first and second accused, respectively.

Mr. Padshaw, in addressing the jury on behalf of the first accused, said that, at the time of the transaction, his client was in Delhi; and the important fact was that the accused had purchased a genuine hoondee for Rs. 1,500, that the hoondie was endorsed to Sarafarazalli and that there were debit and credit entries in the books of account of the accused in regard to the transaction. The importance of the case lay in the Bombay witnesses, in which Mahaboob Alli played a conspicuous part. The learned counsel asked the jury to rely upon the evidence of Mr. Velinker, a respectable pleader in extensive practice, who had deposed in favour of his client. Counsel argued that his client was not present at the time of the transaction. The jury ought to be satisfied beyond all doubt as to his identification and until they were so satisfied, they should give the accused the benefit of the doubt. The prosecution were bound to call the best evidence in the case, but they had failed to do so. It was not shown satisfactorily that at the time of the transaction the accused was in Bombay, and that he was not in Delhi, as the defence alleged. The learned counsel said his client was a respectable shop-keeper as he had shown; and he confidently trusted that the jury would not convict him of such a serious charge.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, in addressing the jury on behalf of No 2, said his learned friend, Mr. Robertson, had in his opening statement made certain statements which had not been borne out by the evidence. In the first place, it was stated that the two accused were brothers. There was no evidence, no legal evidence whatever, to show that the accused were brothers. The prosecution could have brought evidence from Delhi, where witnesses were examined in the case to prove the fact; but they had entirely failed to do so. There was an entire absence of evidence to show that accused No. 2 had any knowledge whatever regarding the transaction of the 23rd January, 1900. The prosecution alleged that the hoondee was forged by No. 1, whereas the defence was that it was manufactured by quite another person. The learned counsel's client was a preacher by profession and had never busied himself in worldly concerns. There was no offence proved against No. 2. He never took any part in the selling of the hoondees, or in the negotiations regarding it, or in the conversations regarding it with accused No. 1. He could not, therefore, be said to have aided or abetted the commission of the offence, or to have instigated it.

Mr. Robertson then summed up the case for the prosecution. It was not necessary for him after the proofs that had been given, to address the jury at any great length. It was conclusively proved that the first accused used the false hoondee as genuine in concert with the second. At first there might have been some doubt as to whether the second accused knew all about the character of the hoondee. But unfortunately for him, he called evidence which showed that, if not a brother, he was a relation of the first accused, and that they were in constant communication with each other. It mattered little to the prosecution now whether the accused were brothers or not; it was proved that they were in frequent intercourse at Delhi, that No. 2 visited No. 1 at his shop, and had constant relations with him.

His lordship, in summing up the case, reviewed the evidence which shewed that the hoondee was admittedly a false one, although there was no evidence as to who forged it. The first accused was said to have used the hoondee as a genuine one. The whole question was, whether the two accused came down to Bombay, and whether the first accused represented himself as the agent of the Maharaja of Patiala and sold the hoondee, and whether the second accused abetted him. His lordship entered into the details of the transactions mentioned in the case. His lordship said there were weak points in the case for the prosecution as well as in the case for the defence; and it was for the jury to say which case they believed. If the jury believed that No. 1 cashed the hoondee and appropriated the money, knowing that the document was false, he was guilty. If they believed that No. 2 was in concert with him, and knew that the hoondee was a false one, he would be guilty of abetment.

The jury, after a short consultation, convicted the accused by a majority of six to one of the charges respectively laid against them. The prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Coorjee Oormarsey was charged with the theft of a copper utensil valued at Rs. 10, the property of the Lohana Mahajan. The accused was unanimously found guilty of the charge, and as there stood previous convictions against him, he was sentenced by his Lordship to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Third Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

CRICKET.

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

J. G. Greig since his big scores against Lancashire and Derbyshire has had a week's enforced idleness, Hampshire not having any county engagement until June 23. E. H. D. Sewell, whose residential qualification for Essex will expire next March, has been giving several examples of the art of gentle tapping, his latest being 147 out of 196 made from the bat for Chiswick House v. Incognito. A few days later for Chelmsford v. Kensington Park he accomplished a fine bowling performance capturing six wickets for 7 runs apiece. For Essex Club and Ground up to date his scores have been 36, 183, 125, 14, 9, 51, 101, or 619 for eight innings. He has totalled 1,079 runs for 19 innings in all matches and has 66 wickets for 684 runs. When he comes into first-class cricket he should quickly take rank with batsmen of the Jessop, Ford and Foster order and he should run the first-named very closely for first honours as a quick scorer. His friends in Madras will be pleased to learn of his success and of the great future that awaits him.

The name of K. S. Singh, who it will be remembered was recently given a trial in the Cambridge University team, has to be added to the number of Indian players who are playing for a first class county. On June 24, 25, and 26 he made his debut for Kent in the match against Yorkshire and scored 17 and 11, not a bad start in county cricket when the class of bowling against which he made his runs is considered. In the second innings of Kent, with Burnup and Mason, he was the only batsman who reached double figures.

Up to date K. S. Ranjitsinhji can scarcely be said to have kept up his reputation this season. He has of course a good average and has scored two centuries—including that wired by Reuter a few days ago—but a three figure innings at least once a week is the form that the cricket loving public look for in a batsman of Ranji's calibre. He is much lower down in the batting averages than he has been for years at this period of the season.

K. O. Goldie, who will be out in India next cold weather, has played another fine three-figure innings for Sussex against Cambridge University, his second this season. I have not heard yet what part of India this fine young player will be stationed in but I hope somewhere in the Bombay Presidency.

B.N. Bosworth-Smith is in England at present and was to have made a reappearance in first-class cricket on June 20, for M. C. C. and Ground v. Cambridge University. He will probably play for Middlesex.

H. S. Bush, who will be remembered by Indian cricketers as one of the best bats in the country as recently as 1898 and who is home on leave played for Surrey v. Oxford University, his second appearance for the county, and scored 23, going in first with Abel who was clean bowled before he had scored. Bush, who headed the Calcutta falling averages in 1897-98, is a fast scorer and for Eastbourne in a match the other day knocked up 54 in twenty-five minutes.

Ahsan-ul-Hak's last two efforts for Hampstead C. C. have only realised 0 and 21. This player has shown a tremendous falling off from his form of last season, and this year, at all events, his chances of being given a trial for Middlesex are remote in the extreme. His loss of form, however, is likely only to be temporary and perhaps later on in the season he will display something of the skill that made him one of the best London batsmen last year.

Bombay lovers of the game will be interested to learn that E. E. Steel who was a tower of strength to the Gymkhana about ten years ago, has made a successful re-appearance in important cricket. Playing for Liverpool and District against the South Africans, he did not do much with the bat, only scoring 2 and 9, but he showed nearly all his old skill with the ball, taking four wickets in the first innings of the South Africans for 37 runs, and two in the second for 49. It will be remembered that Steel had to leave India on account of ill health and it was thought that his cricket days were over. His reappearance, after so many years, in an important match will give pleasure to a large number of cricketers in the Presidency, indicating as it does, that he has quite recovered from the illness which has kept him out of the cricket field for so long.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

Saturday was scarcely a batman's day as out of about twelve matches played the highest individual innings was 55. The most important match perhaps was that between the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Hindu Gymkhana. The former batting first took two and a half hours to compile 82. The rate of scoring for an easy ground like that of the Hindu Gymkhana with its close boundaries was ridiculously slow. I must say the bowling did not look at all easy, but for a team possessing such batsmen as Patel Colabawalla, Radcliffe, Smith and Bhanda one would expect something better in the way of run-getting. I was very favourably impressed with the all round play of the Hindus. It is two years since I last saw them in the field and I was able to detect a wonderful improvement in their batting, bowling and fielding. Talpade's bowling in particular struck me as being remarkably good. He has a nice easy delivery, keeps an excellent length, varies his pace with judgment; and sends down a fastish ball on the off stump which breaks right across the wicket and must be very difficult to play. He is also a good bat and for his size drives with remarkable power and vigour. He is quite young and one of the most promising players the Hindoos have. Shinker's batting also impressed me very favourably. He possesses fine defence and does not lack hitting powers having one special stroke between cover point and mid-off from which he makes a lot of runs. The Hindoos are rapidly coming to the front and should be able to meet the Parsees on equal terms before long.

Gymkhana cricketers, disappointed in their match owing to the defection of the United Services, got up a practice game between two sides captained by Captain Anderson and Mr. Rumboll. The game from a cricket point of view was not very interesting as a condition was made for the retirement of batsmen who compiled 30 and over. A. C. Rumboll, C. C. Burns, H. P. Hebblethwaite, and Heath retired under this arrangement, Rumboll's contribution being by far the best. Apropos of the United Services, being unable to raise a team I have to make the "amende honourable" to the Navy players who, I am given to understand, were not responsible for the match falling through as they were ready to provide as many players as were required to make up the team. Under the circumstances I regret having accused them of any want of enthusiasm for the game. With Weatherby and Wingfield engaged in a regimental match and Captain Stanborough similarly engaged I can now quite see that it was not possible to raise anything like a representative team.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry for whom Weatherby and Wingfield were both playing, sustained a defeat at the hands of the Anglo-Indian A. A. C. by 4 runs on the first innings. This was their second defeat last week and neither Weatherby nor Wingfield did much. In the second innings however both players hit out hard, one stroke of Weatherby's which landed on the terrace of a four-storied building realising six. This player also bowled well. The Oxfords have very hard luck in having their best players scattered in different parts of the Presidency, thus Captain Davy and A. C. Norman are at Deolali and L. E. S. Ward at Poona, while E. Frith, who is a good bat and wicket-keeper, is home on leave. Next year with all these players available the team will render a very different account of itself.

Of other matches I notice that the Royal Artillery, thanks mainly to the excellent bowling of Captain Stanborough, defeated the Army and Navy Stores. The latter are, however, batting and bowling in better form than at the commencement of the season. The Marine Battalion had no difficulty in beating the R. I. M. Dockyard by a substantial margin of five wickets and 73 runs. The old 21st Bombay Infantry are going strong this season, this being their third victory. The P. W. D. with a poor total of 30 went down before the Elphinstone College XI to the tune of six wickets and 126 runs. The Elphinstonians made 156 for 4 wickets, Ashburner contributing 55, Vakil 36, and Gimi 42.

R.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The United Services being unable to raise a team, the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday arranged a scratch match between teams captained by Mr. Burney and Captain Anderson. Mr. Burney's team batted first and scored 176, Burnes, Hebblethwaite and Rumboll retiring after each had made thirty, this course apparently having been agreed upon. Captain Anderson's team played out time, compiling 146 for six wickets. Mr. Heath, who was one of the first pair to go in made the thirty which compelled his retirement. Captain Rogers took two wickets for 42 and Mr. McCausland two for 48. Scores:—

MR. BURNEY'S TEAM.

Mr. Burnes, retired	32
Mr. Fischer, c Durnford, b Reid	3
Mr. Burney, c Powell, b Reid	0
Mr. Hebblethwaite, retired	31
Captain Rogers, c Scott (R. F. G.) b Mead	0
Mr. McCausland, b Mead	10
Mr. Rumboll, retired	33
Mr. Marshall, b Powell	17
Captain Beville St. Durnford, b Anderson	26
Mr. M. Reid, b Powell	0
Mr. R. A. F. Hughes, not out	9
Mr. Lees, b Anderson	5
Extras	13
Total	176

CAPTAIN ANDERSON'S TEAM.

Mr. Heath, retired	30
Mr. Creagh, b McCausland	25
Mr. Mead, c and b Rumboll	22
Mr. Powell, b Rogers	1
Mr. W. H. Scott, b Rogers	29
Mr. R. Reid, not out	21
Mr. Gillman, c Hughes, b McCausland	4
Captain Anderson, not out	6
Mr. Durnford, Mr. R. F. G. Scott, Mr. Wright	Did not bat.
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wickets)	146

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY C. C. VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

A match between these two teams was played on Saturday on the ground of the latter and resulted in a draw in favour of the home team. The Railway batted first and on a difficult wicket could only total 82. C. M. Patel and G. H. B. Radciffe were the only batsmen who could do anything with the excellent bowling of Talpade and Balu. The Hindu Gymkhana had only an hour left for play but made good use of the time, putting up 64 for the loss of three wickets, Shinker and Talpade both playing a fine forcing game. The Railway bowlers, it should be mentioned, were handicapped in having a wet ball, a heavy shower interrupting play for ten minutes shortly after the Hindu Gymkhana opened their innings. Appended are the Scores:—

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Colabawalla, c Purshotam, b Baloo	1
Radcliffe c Talong, b Talpadi	13
Patel, b Talpade	21
Bhanda, c Telang, b Talpadi	0
Smith, run out	6
Walcott, c Baloo b Bhatawaakar	0
O'Reilly, b Baloo	8
Byramji Stumped Kirtiker b Baloo	5
Colabawalla, Jur, run out	4
Master, not out	13
Hiraji, stumped Kirtikar, b Baloo	0
Extras	8
Total	82

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Shinker, c and b Bhanda	21
Talpade run out	23
Telang, not out	10
Date, not out	4
Balu, c Walcott, b Master	1
Dadurker, Purshotam, Bhatavdeker, Agasker, Kirtikar, Diveker	Did not bat
Extras	5
Total	64

THE PARSEES.

After the lapse of a fortnight the Parsees resumed their fixtures, the match for Saturday being against the Y. M. C. A., whom they defeated by 34 runs. The Y. M. C. A., who are stronger this year than last, batted first, and early in the innings Clark lost his wicket. However, John and Mason made a good stand, the latter batting in a free and stylish manner. Rungetting was slow, but as no wicket fell Kharas was tried for Belgaumwalla, and the new bowler got John with a fine leg break.

After this wickets fell rapidly and with the exception of Langan, none of the batsmen could deal with the deliveries of Pocha and Kharas, and the side were all out for 64. Pocha is an improving bowler, and he secured five wickets for a fraction over seven runs each, and being a decent bat he is a very useful man to have in the team. Kharas got four wickets for 18 runs, and although he sent down many really difficult balls, he seems a little uncertain as to his length.

The Parsees, too, made a lamentable start, two wickets falling for less than 10 runs. Pocha and Kharas both batted in steady fashion, and gradually got the upper hand. Both men were severe in their treatment of Clark's bowling, and he gave way to Gray. Langan, who is a very good trundler, effected the separation, Pocha being caught by Mason. The same bowler also got past Khara's defence immediately afterwards, but the match was then practically won. Belgaumwalla batted excellently, his play on the off side being interesting to watch, and his score of 32, the highest contribution, was compiled as the result of fine all round play. The innings closed ultimately for 98. Langan and Gray were the most successful bowlers.

Y. M. C. A.

F J Clark, c Pocha, b Belgaumwalla	3
W B John, b K Kharas	13
F A Mason, c Kharas, b Pocha	10
C Horne, c Colah, b K Khares	6
G Downes, b Pocha	5
Macdonald, c and b Kharas	5
R Walter, not out	0
R Langan, b Pocha	19
E V Gray, c Chotia, b K Kharas	3
Rose, b Pocha	0
A Keays, b Pocha	0
Total	64

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

F Bottliwalla, c Downes, b Clark	0
P H Davur, b Langan	3
J J Pocha, c Mason, b Langan	18
K K Kharas, b Langan	20
H H Belgaumwalla, c Keays, b Gray	32
A Chothia, b Langan	2
B H Panthaky, b Gray	12
D F Banker, b Clark	9
D K Kharas, b Gray	0
K M Colah, not out	1
Extras	1
Total	98

Yesterday the Baronet Club visited the Parsee Gymkhana, taking them a very strong combination, the majority of the players having in various seasons appeared in the Presidency contests. The match was fixed at 10 a.m., but owing to a heavy shower in the early noon the start was delayed for several hours. The Gymkhana was not strongly represented and, it was not expected they would make a big score.

They took first innings, but fared very badly against the bowling of Bharucha and Dubash, both of whom seemed unplayable. No doubt they were assisted by the ground, but this hardly accounts for the complete failure of the whole team. Dubash took five wickets for 22 runs and Bharucha four for 17 runs.

Gagrat and Colabawala started the batting for the Baronet and the latter, who is a very bad starter, was bowled by Pocha before scoring. Some attractive cricket ensued with Gagrat and Guzdar together, and although the former has not played cricket for a year, he handled his bat with great confidence. He was very strong on the on side, a stroke between short leg and mid on being most effective. Gazdar, who has played several good innings for his club this season, made 18 before his dismissal.

The best innings was played by Daroowala, an old Presidency man, who when the innings was declared closed had scored 50 and was still not out. His highest this year is 84, compiled a fortnight ago. He did not give the smallest chance, and his strokes, especially on the leg side, were beautifully timed. He is the only Parsee player who is able to make the "leg glide," and with a little tuition he would be able to get hold of the ball more effectively and play it more frequently.

The Baronet declared their innings closed at 145 for six wickets down. The club play Poona Gymkhana this week, and as the side will be strengthened by two or three better players, including Dr. Pavri, the cricketers of the Deccan capital will require to display their best form to have a chance of success. A word of praise is due to Pocha, who bowled very steadily. He kept a good length, and got a lot of work on the ball.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Belgaumwala, b Dubash	6
D F Dubash, b Bhurucha	3
R E Mody, b Bhurucha	6
D D Kanga, c Raja (Jun), b Dubash	4
J J Pocha, b Bhurucha	2
M H Sangana, l-b-w, b Dubash	1
A B Chotia, c Daroowala, b Bhurucha	5
J N Dastoor, c Guzdar, b Dubash	6
P H Daver, b Dubash	0
N Sakletwala, run out	6
F Battliwala, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	41

BARONET.

B Gagrat, b Pocha	41
F Colabawala, b Pocha	0
E Guzdar, b P Daver	18
D M Raja, b Pocha	14
D Daroowala, not out	50
D M Raja (Sen), b P Daver	9
P Merhomji, b Dubash	8
P Chenoy, J Dubash, D N Writer, N Bharucha	Did not bat.
Extras	10
Total	145

XXI. B. I. VS. R. I. M. DOCK YARD C.C.

Played on Saturday on the former's ground between XXI. B. I. and R. I. M. Dock yard C.C. resulting in a win for the XXI. B. I. by 73 runs and 4 wickets. The Scores were as under.

1st Innings.—XXI B. I.

Lnc Naik, Gennak, c Prescott, b Areya	17
Pte Shaikh Ebram, c Dinshaw, b Driver	8
Havr Sher Khan, l-b-w b Pearson	17
Pte Shaikh Kasim, b Pearson	13
Pte Kanmehter, c and b Clapp	12
Lieut Glynton, b Goodsir	30
Pte Govind, not out	28
Cr-Hr Pandnak, Pte Kamalnak, Pte Saknak, Lnc Havr Fakir Mohd	Innings closed
Extras	8
Total	133

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Areya	102	38	4	1
Driver	84	44	1	1
Clapp	30	19	2	1
Pearson	36	23	0	2
Goodsir	6	0	1	1
Ahmed	6	1	0	0

1st Innings—R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Clapp, b Shaikh Ebram	2
Ardesar, b Sher Khan	2
Ahmed, b Shaikh Ebram	2
Dinshaw, b Sher Khan	3
Driver, b Saknak	28
Pearson, c Govind, b Sher Khan	0
Goodsir, b Shaikh Ebram	3
Prescott, b Covind	1
McCarmac, b Saknak	0
Areya, c Sher Khan, b Shaik Ebram	0
Jehangir, not out	7
Extras	12
Total	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Shaikh Ebram	60	16	6	4
Sher Khan	54	23	1	3
Govind	12	3	1	1
Saknak	6	1	0	2

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS V. TELEGRAPH CLUB.

Not quite such a large crowd as usual turned out on Saturday to witness the game between the Rovers and the Telegraph Club on the Cooperage. The weather was scarcely conducive to good play as the high wind that was blowing sadly interfered with passing and shooting tactics. Under the circumstances it would be hardly fair to enter into any lengthened criticism of the form exhibited by the two teams. In the first half the superior combination of the Rovers enabled them to wear down their opponents and with the wind in their favour they had things all their own way, scoring 3 goals to their opponent's nil. The Telegraph who played rather a poor game at the commencement gradually warmed to their work in the second half and although they did not succeed in breaking through the Rover's defence they prevented the latter from adding to the score. The Rovers made strenuous attempts towards the close to score but the defence of the Telegraph backs and goal keeper was too good and the whistle sounded for the termination of hostilities with the score unaltered.

The following were the teams:—

Rovers:—Messrs. Piper, Walton, Lyon, Manning, Hamilton, Kerr, Preston, Orr, Stocker, Bool and Tyler.

Telegraph Club:—Messrs. F. Peters, G. Harle, A. Speechley, W. Mason, H. Stone, J. Montgomery, W. Morley, S. Holding, G. Yates, T. Johnstone (jun) and E. Game.

THE NAVY AND CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see in your to-day's issue (Saturday), that the following sentence occurs in the paragraph headed 'To-day's Cricket':—"This does not speak very well for the enthusiasim of Naval and Military players." I beg to state that only two officers of the Navy were asked to play; both of whom accepted. And if asked to play in order to get up an eleven three or four others would have been pleased to play.—Yours, &c.,

July, 13. SAILOR.

THE BELGAUM HUNT.

A correspondent writes:—Owing to distemper running through the pack, the Belgaum Hunt has been closed for the present. It is hoped that a small pack will be got together for hunting in a month or so. At present the residue of the pack have been sent to Major Harrison, Adjutant, S. M. Railway Volunteers, who is kindly looking after them at Hubli for change of air.

Some 75 1-2 miles of new Railways were opened in India in the month of June. The mileage included 53 of the Mandalay-Kunloo extension up to Thibaw, and 19 from Petia to Cambay.

The Government of India, we understand, have called for the record in what has come to be known as the Hoff case. They have also asked for a return of all the cases for the last 5 years in the Allahabad High Court in which the judge has disagreed with the verdict of the jury.

The plague returns for the week ending July 6th show 1,125 deaths against 821 in the week preceding. The principal figures are: Bombay City, 63, against 66; Bombay Districts, 872, against 581; Calcutta, 15, Mysore State, 157, against 93. Bengal Districts returned one death, and Kashmir none.

A trifling but typical instance of red tape is cited by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. A clerk in his office was transferred at a day's notice and the Director was left shorthanded for several months. A copyist was engaged on daily pay to assist in disposing of the work, but his salary was disallowed on the ground that the previous sanction of Government had not been obtained.

In connection with the proposed move of the Punjab Government from Simla, it is believed that Muree and Dharmsala are out of the question as summer headquarters, owing to the difficulty about water supply. Dalhousie seems the most promising, though apart from the cost of the new buildings considerable expenditure will be required on improving the road from the plains.

Deaths from plague have again increased in number during the week ending July 6th, the principal increase being in the Bombay Presidency, where the figures have risen from 581 to 872, and Mysore, from 92 to 157. There has been only one death in Bengal. In other places the figures are nearly stationary. The figures throughout India are 1,115 compared with 821 last week.

The report on the working of the Inventions and Designs Act during 1900 shows that the number of applications under Part 1 of the Act was 11 more than in the previous year, the number made by residents in India increasing by 35, and the number by non-residents decreasing by 24. The number of applications made by natives increased by 11 of inventions for which protection was sought. Fifty-four were connected with electrical contrivances; 42 with railways; 16 with the pulling of punkahs; 14 with the treatment of fibres; 11 with lamps and burners; 10 with telegraphy; eight with acetylene gas; seven with the manufacture of indigo. The gross revenue was Rs. 43,090, or an increase of Rs. 4,000.

As showing the class from which the legal profession is mostly recruited in Southern India—of 260 students in the Law College in Madras in 1900 there were no Europeans or Eurasians, 1 Mahommedan, 4 Native Christians, 54 Hindus below the Brahmin caste and 201 Brahmins. More than half the students are the sons of landowners, and nearly all the remainder are sons of Government officials. Neither the rich classes nor the poor classes contribute many students to the college: most of the young men belong to the middle classes. Formerly many of the students combined office employment with their collegiate studies, but the college course has lately been made more stiff and students find they must give their whole time to it if they wish to pass.

THE PARSI CEMETERY AT WOKING.

ADDRESS BY SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

The following is the text of the address delivered by Sir George Birdwood at the Dedication of the Parsi Cemetery, Brookwood, Woking, 26th June 1901:—

The absorbing interest of the Parsis, or modern representatives of the ancient Medes and Persians to their Aryan brethren of the West, is, that they are the only Aryans, who, from the time that they first appear as a distinct nationality, have, through every vicissitude of fortune, preserved through 3,000 years, in almost its pristine purity, the faith common to all the proto-historic Aryas, as we find it exemplified by the earliest "sanhitas" or hymns of the Rig-Veda of the Hindus or Indian Aryas, and the most ancient (the first five or seven) "gathas," or songs of prayer and praise, of the Avesta-va-Zand, or "Law and Commentary" of the Medes and Persians, or Iranian Aryas.

This simple faith in a God of infinite power and goodness, vaguely defined, and frankly and guilelessly worshipped through the elements, without the aid of any ikon, was developed in India, and in Greece and Italy into an elaborate system of idolatrous polytheism, But long before that it had been developed in Media (*i.e.*, "The Country," the Aryana-Vaejo of the Vendidad) into the definite type of dualism known as Mazdaism or Zoroastrianism, or the belief in two independent, and all but equipollent, and ceaselessly opposed principles of evil, and good, personified respectively as Angro-Manyus (Ahriman, the Afrasiab of the Shah-Nameh), and Ahura-Mazda (Ormuz of the inscription of Darius at Behistun). This doctrine as it spread from Media into Persia (Fars or Pars its Semitic designation, meaning, the country of "the Horsemen" (compare the Arabic faris "a horse"), the cradle of the Achæmenian Monarchy and Parthia (Pars or Fars, and the same word as Persia), and Bactria ("The Fortunate"?) gave rise to the great religious schism between the Eastern and Western Iranians, which led to the emigration of the former from Persia to the valley of the Indus (Hindu or Sindhu, "Water," "River"), from which they later spread into the valley of the Ganges, and through Sindh into Gujerat and the Mahratta Country, and gradually everywhere became differentiated as the great historical and profoundly idiosyncratic Indo-Aryan race of Brahmanical Hindus.

Following the revolt of the Medes from Assyria in the eighth century B.C., down to the seventh century A.D., the history of Persia is, in its broad outline, a struggle between the northern and southern Aryas—or Aryanised Turanians and Turanised Aryans—for the political control of the entire Iranian plateau. The Medes ruled it, from Ecbatana, from about B. C. 708—633 down to B.C. 560—59; the Achæmenian Persians, from Persepolis and Susa, to B.C. 334—30; and after, the interval of the Greek conquest, the Philhellenic Parthians, with the seat of their Government at Rhe or Rhages, from B.C. 250 to A.D. 226. Then the Persians, reasserting their ascendency, reigned in great splendour at Ctesiphon, resisting the repeated assaults of the Roman and Byzantine Caesars, and for a second time bearing their sacred fires to the shores of the Ægean and Propontis; until, worn out by ceaseless warfare, they were easily overthrown by the Saracen Arabs A.D. 651, and not only the Sassanian dynasty, but ancient Persia was brought to a final end, and rapidly transformed into a modern Mahometan state, by the extermination of the national army, and the wholesale and universal massacre of the Zoroastrains, excepting those who either embraced Islam, or fled into yet distant Khorassan. After sheltering themselves there for a hundred years, some of their decendants found their way through Central Asia into China; but the bulk of them retreated by way of Yezd to the island of Ormuz in the Persian Gulf. Still pursued by their relentless persecutors, after 15 years they made a fresh start and set sail for Western India, where they settled, successfully, at Dieu Sanjan, Nausari, Surat, Broach, Bassein, and other towns on the coast of Gujerat and the Northern Konkan, at last fixing their head-quarters in Bombay. Even the few families who remained at Yezd were subjected to such persecution and insult (one of the worst of which, in their estimation, was not being allowed to ride on horseback), that by now most of them have removed to Western India. Dorabji Nanabhai was the first Parsi to settle in Bombay, in the employ of the Portuguese Government. In 1692 Rustomji Dorabji, having assisted the English with a corps of Kolis against the Sidi of Janjira, was for his bravery appointed Patel of Bombay, an office which was made hereditary in his family, its designation being now borne by all his descendants as their surname. The next Parsi of distinction who came to Bombay was the shipwright from Surat, who built the dockyard in 1735, and founded the Lowji family. Then followed the Dadi Sett and the Banaji families; and then they made all Bombay a miniature Persia.

But from the date of the independence of Media to the destruction of ancient Persia, through all these thirteen hundred years, which may be extended to over seventeen hundred years, if we go back to the calculated date of Zoroaster, of whom, however, nothing is known, and to three thousand years if we include the twelve hundred years of their sojourn in Western India, during all these centuries and milleniums the religion of the Iranian Aryas has suffered no essential change. It has been ceaselessly acted on by Turanian Shamanism, by Indian Buddhism, by Babylonian and Assyrian and Greek paganism, by Mahometanism, and by Puranic Hinduism, but with slight, and, for the most part, but temporary modifications, it has remained under all the incentives and incitements to change, as it was originally formulated in Media, and afterwards established by Cyrus and Darius as the national religion of Persia. This religion as now taught, and practised with fervent faithfulness by the Parsis of Western India, has been admirably described by our reverend friend, in whose presence here to-day we all rejoice, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, formerly professor of Natural Philosophy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, in a paper he read at Liverpool in 1861. It may be briefly summarised in these words:—"To know God as one, and the Creator of all things: and the exalted Zarathrustra as his true prophet; and the religion of the Avesta-va-Zand as brought by him from God; to obey all the commandments of the Mazdashna religion; to shun evil and wickedness, to seek good and ensure it; to pray five times a day with the face turned to some bright and glorious object, the Sun, Fire, or the Sea; to believe in the place of inquisition and expiation below, and in the day of general resurrection and judgment, to hope for heaven, and to fear hell; that deeds, not creeds, determine retribution, in accordance with the reckoning of divine justice and mercy; for none but God can pardon, and redeem, and save; and only He has always done what He willed, and will always do as He wills, by the law of His own in being Goodness, which at the last shall prove victorious over evil, and sin, and suffering." The moral law of the Parsis is concisely expressed in the well-known formula: "Be pure in thought, word, and deed." Mazdaism, is, in short, the inevitable religion of an Aryan people transplanted into a Turanian soil, and is at once racy of the people and the soil; while the practical results of it have been to create a race upright and honourable in all their dealings, singularly truthful, whose word is their bond in all business transactions and pledges of any kind, brave, chivalrous, and hospitable in the highest degree, remarkable for their intelligence, enterprise, and prosperity, unsurpassed and unsurpassable in charity and philanthropy, the most genial and generous of men, and the most steadfast and staunchest of friends. It is without wonder, therefore, that Christians who know them read in the Bible of God being represented as saying of Cyrus, Isaiah xliv., 28:—"He is my shepherd and shall perform all my pleasure;" and again, with direct reference to the tenets of Mazdaism, ch. xlv., 1, 5, 6, 7:—"Thus saith the Lord to his anointed to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him; and I will loose the loins of kings to open before him the two-leaved gates, and the gates shall not be shut. . . . I am the Lord, and there is none else, there is no god beside me: I girded thee though thou hast not known me. . . . I form the light, and create darkness, I make peace, and create evil, I the Lord do all these things;" and again, ch. xlvi., 10, 11:—"My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure calling a ravenous bird (the 'Eagle' of the Achæmenian standard-) from the East, the man that executeth my counsel from a far country;" and again, as asking the Jews, ch. xli., 2, 25:—"Who raised up the righteous man from the East, called him to His foot, gave the nations before him, and made him rule over Kings? . . . and he shall come, and from the rising of the sun shall he call upon my name, and he shall come upon princes as (the wheel) upon mortar, and as the potter treadeth clay." The Jews were indeed for a long time in contact with the Zorosstrians, and derived from them the doctrine of a future state, as held after the captivity by the sect of Pharisees or Parsiising Jews. They also derived from them the Persian word "Paradise," as it appears in the New Testament, for "Heaven." Also "the wise men from the East," who, as stated in the legend recorded in the Gospel according to St. Matthew II., 1, 2, came to worship the infant Jesus at Bethlehem, led by "His star," are traditionally said to have been Parsi Mobeds or Dusturs. So close indeed is the connection between the true Monotheism of the Jews and the Mazdaism of the Parsis, that the Portuguese on first meeting the latter in Cambay identified them with the Jews. Thus Garcias ab Horto, in his "Colloquios," says:—"There are other shopkeepers who are called "Coaris" and in the Kingdom of Cambay they call them "Eparcis," and we, the Portuguese, call them Jews, but they are not Jews, they are Gentiles, who came from Persia." The Greeks likewise, when they first came in contact with the Achæmenian Persians in Ionia, at once recognised their moral superiority to themselves; and four centuries later many of the intellectual and cultivated Greeks and Romans, who had outlived their own gods, adopted a form of Mazdaism which they called Mithraism; and in fact it was one of

the esoteric cults which, with Neoplatonism, competed with Christianity for the spiritual conquest of Europe.

All these considerations were before my mind when the Lady Jerbai, the widow of the late N. N. Wadia, in fulfilment of her beloved husband's dying wish, asked me to arrange for the erection of this Mausoleum in his memory; and they added a sentiment of deep devoutness to the sympathy with which I accepted a duty laid on me as a grateful obligation of personal friendship. The undertaking involved the removal of the old unsightly *agiary* or "fire-temple," which formerly occupied the centre of this narrow corner of ground consecrated to the Parsi dead in Europe, and the entire relaying out of the ground in harmony with the Mausoleum, and new *agiary* and the four gateways to be built on it.

The traditions of the ancient Persians place the scene of the creation of man in the Aryana-Vaejo (Media). In the first "fargad" of the Vendidad it is the first-named of the sixteen good lands created by Ormuzd, and cursed by Ahriman. In the second "fargad" it is described as the "vara," "enclosure," "garden," "dwelling," or "country" of the first man "the fair Yima." In the Avesta-sva-Zand references are also made to the Hara-Berezaiti, the Heavenly Mountain of Aryana-Vaejo, upon which the crystalline expanse of the Heaven rests, and where the sun rises; and to the bridge Kinvad, the "Straight" (Sirat) of the Mohametans, "the brig o' Dread, na brader than a thread" of the Scots traditions, which stretches from the Hara-Berezaiti over Hell to Heaven; and "to the Tree of Healing," and of "Immortality," "the White Homa Tree," which is also called Gaokerena, that grows by the head springs of the Ardvisura fountain, the waters of which flowing from the Aryana-Vaejo replenish all the rivers and seas of the earth.

Thus the Aryana-Vaejo, although it refers to the original starting place of the Iranian Aryas, in the region of the Caucasus mountains, is also held by the commentators to be a mythical country, which in some of its aspects is the Earthly Paradise, and in others an Elysium, ruled over by Yima, who, as the first of men to die is also the personification of Death. Among the Persians he always remained as Death, the first fair flower of humanity gathered by the Grave, the gentle King of the unsinning Dead, who in death expiate their sins on Earth, and, at the last enter into the endless bliss of Heaven. The Aryana-Vaejo, is therefore at once the original seat of the race of Iranian-Aryas, and the original Elysium of their departed progenitors,—and the legendary Garden of Eden, in this twofold sense, of all the Aryan, and indeed all the Caucasian (Aryan Semitic and Hamitic) races.

(To be continued.)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Sixty-seventh Report of the directors of the above Bank reads:—

The Directors submit to the Shareholders a Statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last.

They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 13,00,685-7-11 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year 4,55,034-1-4 making together Rs. 17,55,719-9-3 which they have decided to apply as under;—

To Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax	Rs.	6,00 000	0	0
To Reserve Fund	„	5,00,000	0	0
To Special Reserve Fund	„	2 85,000	0	0
To Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund ..	„	75,000	0	0
To Carried forward	„	2,95,719	9	3
	Rs.	17,55,719	9	3

Trade was very active throughout the half-year, and a strong demand for money was experienced. The average official rate of interest was 7-07 per cent.

In pursuance of the policy followed by them for many years of strengthening the Reserve Fund from surplus profits the Directors have added thereto Rs. 5 lakhs.

They have transferred the sum of Rs. 2,85,000 to Special Reserve Fund thereby raising it to Rs. 9,85,000, which sum, they are pleased to intimate, is sufficient to write down to current market values the whole of the Reserve Fund investments.

A small loss of Rs. 6,000 has been incurred.

Mr. J. M. Dick resigned his seat as a Director on his departure for Europe.

The Directors who retire by rotation are The Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves and Mr. Tribhovandas Varjevandas, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

ABSTRACT BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE 1901.

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital	1,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,06,700	8	6
Do. at Branches	39,70,923	4	11
Other Deposits	4,64,75,098	3	6
Post Bills	9,757	8	5
Profit	17,55,719	9	3
Rs.	7,43,18,199	2	7

ASSETS. Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By Government Securities	92,99,247	4	0
Other authorized Securities	11,95,809	2	8
Credits on Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,29,473	11	8
Loans on do. do. do. ..	1,81,59,746	14	4
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,82,92,629	1	10
Dead Stock	3,74,754	2	6
Stamps	2,631	7	0
Stationery	14,397	0	0
Adjusting Account	1,01,320	8	4
Balances with other Banks	4,87,415	0	7
Cash: at Head Office.. Rs. 1,48,45,785 4 1; „ Branches .. „ 67,23,959 9 7	2,15,69,744	13	8
Rs.	7,43,18,199	2	7

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries	1,91,606	11	4
Director's and Auditors' Fees	14,030	0	0
Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Lighting.....	31,922	9	4
Law Charges	269	8	0
Telegrams and Postages	2,589	15	9
Miscellaneous Charges	31,723	13	10
Stationery	10,913	12	8
Profit	17,55,719	9	3
Rs.	20,41,766	3	2

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance brought forward	4,55,034	1	4
Amount of Discount, Exchange, Commission and Interest	15,86,732	1	10
Rs.	20,41,766	3	2

DJIBOUTI NEWS.

SOMETIME ago we reported a fracas which occurred between Somalis and Abyssinians in which some persons were killed. The cause of the fracas was that an Abyssinian and a Somali had quarrelled. The Somali Policemen arrested them and according to their usual course of procedure chastised the Abyssinian with their sticks before taking him to the chowkey. Another Abyssinian who happened to be passing saw how unmercifully his countryman was being used and taking out a revolver shot several persons. Other Somali and Abyssinians then joined in the mel e. For the fracas and murder together the French Authorities punished 21 persons (of whom 17 were Somalis and 4 Abyssinians) sentencing them to terms of imprisonment and fines. After some days the 4 Abyssinians escaped from jail and having armed themselves somewhere in the town walked off defiantly before the Police. The friction between the Somali and Abyssinians is increasing. It is reported now that 24 Abyssinians armed with rifles came one night about 10 p. m. into the town and fired, killing a Greek and two Somali Policemen, set fire to some huts and bolted off.

We understand that the town is now in a state of panic and no one feels safe in his house. After dusk the people keep to their houses and some of the Europeans pass their nights on board a small steamer in the harbour.—*Aden Gazette.*

AT Longton on June 16, John Herbert Porter, brewer, of Burton, and non-resident licensee of the Eagle Hotel, Longton, which is managed by Daniel T. Wood, was fined £100 and costs for permitting the licensed premises to be used for betting purposes; and Samuel Wright, bookmaker, Trentham Road, Longton, for so using the premises was ordered to pay £50 and costs. Francis Hamilton Wolfe, landlord of the Roebuck Inn, Caroline-street, for permitting his premises to be used for betting purposes was mulcted in a penalty of £75 and costs; and W. Leese, bookmaker, of The Meir, for using the premises for that purpose was fined £50 and costs. The facts were not disputed in any of the cases.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MISHAP TO COLONIAL TROOPS.

THE CLEARING OPERATIONS.

THE FIGHT WITH DE WET.

GRAPHIC DETAILS.

(From the mail papers of June 22 to 28.)

THE war news during the past week has been very meagre. The only event of importance has been a mishap to Cape Colonial troops, which occurred on Thursday week near to Cradock. The Midland Mounted Rifles were caught in an ambush, and lost eight killed, two mortally wounded, and sixty-six taken prisoners, after severe fighting lasting two and a half hours.

The Boers under Kritzinger have again attacked and looted Jamestown. Between 1.000 and 2,000 Boers are in arms in Cape Colony.

De Wet is said to be west of Kroonstad.

The results of the systematic sweeping of Orange River Colony last month are extremely satisfactory (says the Bloem-fontein correspondent of the "Times"). Over 400 prisoners were taken, and there is now a perceptible desire on the part of the burghers to make voluntary surrenders. This in Orange River Colony means much, as the country has been swept and re-swept until none are now left in the field except real tough fighting men. The correspondent, describing General Elliot's fight with De Wet says that after the capture of the 71 waggons, ammunition, and so on, a party of mounted men seen approaching were believed to be the main body of De Lisle's force, but proved to be De Wet with 400 men. The main British body arriving shortly afterwards from Wilge River defeated an attempted recapture of the laager,

THE MISHAP TO COLONIALS.

A strong party of the Midland Mounted Rifles was sent out on Thursday from Upsal Zwagershoek near Cradock, Cape Colony, against Malants who had crossed the line near Roodehooget and was reported to be moving west. Apparently Malan was aware of the movement and prepared an ambush for the men for a Cardock telegram states that eight of them have been killed, two others mortally wounded, three seriously and one slightly wounded, and 66 taken prisoners. According to one report (unconfirmed) the Boers in Cape Colony "number anything from 7,000 to 10,000"

Cradock, June 24.—The Mounted Rifles patrol encamped at Watercloof. Kritzinger heard of the camp and waited until daybreak to attack it. The Boers poured in a heavy fire when the men were making ready to start. The fight lasted 2½ hours.—Reuter.

JAMESTOWN AGAIN LOOTED.

According to a Laffan telegram from Capetown, a small body of invaders have again visited Jamestown and looted as much as they could. They issued a proclamation that the village was now the capital of the Free State. On Saturday a Boer force engaged a patrol of Cape Police and of the local mounted defence force on farms at Lyndall and Orpendale, within ten miles of Barkly East. The patrol lost one killed and nine prisoners, three of whom were wounded, and two men are missing. Jamestown and Barkly East are both in Northern Cape Colony. The former was previously captured and sacked by Kritzinger on June 2. The report of fighting near Barkly East is confirmed by to-day's official casualty list.

EXPECTED FIGHT IN CAPE COLONY.

Barkly East, June 24.—Fouche, with two commandos, has advanced beyond Glen Almond. The Boer scouts have exchanged shots with ours six miles from here. All the irregular forces have been mobilised, and the utmost vigilance is being exercised.—Reuter.

ALLEGED SJAMBOKING OF A CAPE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Capetown, June 25.—The "Cape Times" to-day publishes the following:—"Mr. Botha, member of Parliament for Aliwal North has been captured by Boers and sjamboked. His farm has been burnt. The cause of the Boer hatred is that Mr. Botha voted with the Cross Bench on the Treason Bill."—Reuter.

RECENT BOER LOSSES.

The War Office has issued the following despatch from Lord Kitchener:—

Pretoria, June 24, 4.30 p. m.—Since my last columns report following:—41 killed, 27 wounded, 100 prisoners, 70 surrenders, 41,800 rounds small-arm ammunition, 264 waggons, besides horses and stock.

A Reuter telegram from Pretoria says that operations during the past week have been chiefly confined to clearing the country of stray bands of Boers and of stock. The former are avoiding engagements. Considerable quantities of stock and ammunition have been captured. The stream of surrenders proceeds in smaller numbers, but steadily.

LORD METHUEN ENGAGED; 25 BOERS KILLED.

Zeerust, June 13.—Methuen arrived here to-day, having marched from Jacobsdal. At Welgeboom Spruit the enemy offered resistance, and a fight ensued in which the Boers lost 25 killed.—Reuter.

LOUIS BOTHA'S MOVEMENTS.

Pretoria, June 21.—The different British columns in the Transvaal continue their work of clearing the country of foodstuffs, cattle, and inhabitants. Everywhere the Boers retire as the British troops advance, and the chief anxiety of the enemy seems to be to shirk fighting.

In the Eastern Transvaal Louis Botha is falling back before a movement of our troops. Commandants Beyers and Luys are reported to have joined forces. To the north of Pretoria small parties of Boers continually hover around the British outposts. They hide during the day and creep out under cover of darkness, when they attempt to steal small lots of sheep and cattle. The other day a few Boers succeeded in getting off with a number of mules from the sewage farm.

Much the same state of things prevails at our camps at Warmbaths and Pienaars River. Small Boer patrols are occasionally seen. They show no disposition to fight. Many Boers who surrender at those two camps are in rags.—Central News.

COLONEL PILCHER'S OPERATIONS.

Capetown, June 24.—Colonel Pilcher has been operating with success in the western portion of the Orange River Colony, and has driven the enemy out of a strong position among kopjes, with the loss of several wounded.

A flying column, under Major Lean, occupied Bultfontein, on the Oraange River, without opposition on the 17th inst. The enemy evacuated the town on the previous night. In the course of Colonel Pilcher's operations eight prisoners, 500 horses, and a number of cattle and vehicles were captured, and 800 bags of grain were removed.—Reuter.

THE FIGHT WITH DE WET.

A STERN STRUGGLE.

Capetown, June 24.—Details have come to hand regarding the fighting at Reitz. It appears that the British surprised the Boer convoy and that the enemy fled. Seeing, however, that the captors were few in number, the Boers returned, and charged with great determination.

Their numbers were superior, and after desperate fighting they succeeded in recapturing the convoy. Meanwhile Colonel De Lisle arrived with reinforcements, and the fighting was renewed more fiercely.

The Boers lay beneath the waggons and fired from between the wheels.

Our men were fighting with splendid gallantry, pushing in among the wheel traces and disselbooms of the waggons and using the bayonet wherever possible.

All the firing was at short range.

Delarey was present and he himself used a rifle. His right hand neighbour was killed and his comrade on the left was wounded. Delarey ultimately quitted the scene of action. The affair ended in a series of hand-to-hand encounters, the Boers being eventually driven off.

Splendid pluck was shown all round.

The fight resulted in our capture of 71 waggons.—Reuter.

NEWS OF DE WET.

A Johannesburg telegram to the "Mail" says that it has been ascertained that De Wet is now west of Kroonstad. Chris and Louis Botha are in the Amersfoort district of the Eastern Transvaal, and Delarey is expected to move thither. His commando is working round to join Botha.

CORRECTED LIST OF VLAKFONTEIN CASUALTIES.

The War Office has issued the following telegram:—

Capetown, June 20.—Corrected list of casualties at Vlakfontein, May 29:—

69th Company Imperial Yeomanry.—Killed: Troopers H. C. Firth, Herbert G. Baker, and Chas. Ched. Wounded: Sergeant Jno. Jacobs, Troopers Harry Shuttes, Geo. Moore, and Lars Stanley With.

27th Company Imperial Yeomanry.—Wounded: Trooper Glenrowan Rawlings and Corporal Ed. Jas. E Cowell.

45th Company Imperial Yeomanry.—Killed: Sergeant J. H. Luxton, and Trooper F. Dutfield. Wounded: Troopers A. Adey, Richd. Goodwin Gillott, and Sergeant W. M'Combe.

Capetown, June 25.—Some further details of the Vlakfontein engagement have been made known here to-day. After the preliminary Boer success the British gunners found it impossible for some time to shell the Boers, as the latter placed the British prisoners they had captured well in front and in the line of fire. This ruse was followed by the Boers turning the guns they had captured upon the British. It was only the gallantry of the Derbyshire men and their brilliant charge that saved the situation and enabled the guns to be recaptured.—Central News.

DETACHMENT CAPTURED BY THE BOERS.

The following information was communicated by the War Office on Tuesday night, being issued with the usual list of casualties:—

Colonel Henry reports: Lieutenant Huth, Shropshire Light Infantry, and 24 N.C.O.'s and men of various corps, captured Paardekop, O.R.C., June 16, have all been recovered or released.

This is the first intimation of the capture of this detachment.

BOER TREK TO GERMAN TERRITORY.

Kenhardt, June 25.—The Boers have left Kakamas, and moved across the Orange River in the greatest disorder. The German authorities, however, declined to receive armed Boers. Eventually 38 households of women and children, and some unarmed men, trekked to Damaraland. The authorities placed the women and children in camp, and arrested the men.—Reuter.

BOER REFUGEES IN KHAMA'S COUNTRY.

Fifty-five Boer families from Nylstroom have crossed into Khama's country and surrendered. They must have trekked some two hundred miles in order to get out of the reach of the fighting Boers. They complain bitterly of their treatment by Commandant Beyers. The majority have brought cattle and small stock with them. Colonel Walford is expected to arrive at Crocodile River Station shortly in order to make arrangements for their future movements.

THE NEED FOR MORE MEN.

If, as is generally understood, the primary object of Sir Bindon Blood's movement was to enclose Botha and the larger commandos, it was (says the "Standard's" correspondent, describing the early operations), frustrated. There was only one way left to strike a decisive blow—viz., by sending additional columns in a line east from the Springs down to Volkrust and from Utrecht and Wakkerstroom north-east, so as to close the way of escape round Swaziland to the Zululand border. Unfortunately, we do not appear to have troops available for so huge a movement. Quite 60,000 men, and half of them Mounted Infantry and Cavalry, would be required to cover the vast area described. Where the 240,000 odd men now in South Africa are distributed is a mystery to all except headquarters: but the enormous extent of country now held by us, the large number of posts, and the very extensive lines of communication necessary to maintain the military operations from one end of the country to the other doubtless explain the paucity of men available for action on a large scale. Lord Kitchener might have 100,000 additional troops at his disposal, and yet have none too many to spare for mobile work; and it must be remembered that it is the mobile work which tells upon Boer resistance.

THE DISUNITED LIBERALS.

EFFECTS OF MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

THE air was thick last week (ending June 21) with all sorts of rumours concerning the Liberal Party and its leadership. It was stated on the one hand that Mr. Asquith and his friends would no longer be given the right hand of fellowship by "patriotic" pro-Boers; whilst on the other hand it was asserted that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman must find his position untenable, and therefore resign.

The increased tension has been caused by Mr. Asquith's pronouncement last week concerning the position of the Liberal Imperialists. The occasion was a complimentary dinner at the Liverpool-street Station Hotel given by the Home Counties Liberal Federation on Thursday.

Mr. Asquith, who presided over the meeting, said they were met under circumstances almost unexampled in the history of the Liberal party. Within the last week, without, so far as he knew, provocation of any sort or kind, a challenge had been deliberately, and even defiantly, thrown down, which, in view of the circumstances in which it was made, it would be impossible for any self-respecting man to pass by in silence. He spoke not for himself alone, but for a large body in the House of Commons, and, he thought, for a larger body in the country, when he said he had never sought to make opinion on the war a test of political orthodoxy. They did not change their view, they did not repent it, and they would not recant it. Mr. Asquith went on to declare in effect—

(1) That the war was not desired by the people of Great Britain, and that it was forced on them without adequate reason.

(2) That the views at the Queen's Hall meeting were not an authoritative expression of the Liberal party.

(3) That while he had a voice to protest, the policy of unconditional surrender to the Boers should not go forth to the world as the opinion of the Liberal party.

(4) That there was no ground for a general charge of inhumanity on either side.

(5) That there was no man throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire more penetrated with the spirit of the humanity than Lord Milner.

(6) That the restoration of the original status of the two States was now impossible; and

(7) That annexation was necessary, and that the ultimate goal of their party was the constitution of a free federated dominion of South Africa on the lines of Canada or Australia.

WHAT WILL THE IMPERIALISTS DO?

Mr. Asquith's outspoken declaration, characterised by the "Daily News" as a "revolt," has caused much indignation in the militant pro-Boer section of Radical M.P.'s. Mr. Lloyd-George, who aspires to lead Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is very indignant. If the section which he controls proves supreme there will be a demand for the formal expulsion from the counsels of the Liberal party of Mr. Asquith and his friends. The Liberal Imperialists on their part may well be driven to form an independent organisation of which either Mr. Asquith or Sir Edward Grey would be the leader.

That Mr. Asquith and his friends may be called upon to resign is hinted at in the "Manchester Guardian"—the most representative of the pro-Boer journals. It states that withdrawal from the party would be a matter purely for Mr. Asquith's personal decision, "except in so far as the Leader of the Opposition might feel it his duty to the party to call at any time for a more scrupulously loyal support from prominent lieutenants."

The "Yorkshire Post, commenting on Mr. Asquith's speech, says:—We do not see how after this vehement protest, made on behalf of men like Sir Henry Fowler and Sir Edward Grey, as well as by Mr. Asquith himself, how the present accommodation leader on the Liberal side can retain his place for a week longer. In short, Mr. Asquith has raised the standard of revolt with the evident purpose of recasting the whole structure and policy of the party, and carrying on the business of the official Opposition under new auspices."

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN TO SPEAK.

In view of the present state of the Liberal party more than usual interest will be taken in the announcement that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will be the principal speaker at a demonstration promoted by the Home Counties Liberal Federation to be held at Southampton on July 2.

POURING OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.

An attempt to calm the troubled waters of Liberalism by the process of pouring oil upon them is being made. The officials of the party take the view that Mr. Asquith's speech should be allowed to stand as a protest, but that no action should follow.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—"We understand that Mr. Asquith's speech is not likely to be followed by any immediate development of a sensational character in the political situation. The assumption against which Mr. Asquith's protest was directed continues to be made by various individuals and organs, of greater or less importance, who arrogate to themselves the right to speak in the name of the Liberal party. If their attitude were to be endorsed by the recognised leaders of the party in either House, it may be taken as certain that Mr. Asquith's speech would be followed up by appropriate action. It remains, however, to be seen whether this unfortunate necessity will arise. Our information is that the Liberal Leader in the House of Commons does not feel called upon to make any statement in reply to Mr. Asquith. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, we understand, assumes no responsibility for Mr. Morley's utterances, or for those of others in whose company he may have found himself. It is stated further, on what we have reason to believe to be very good authority, that the Liberal leader by no means disapproves of the general tenor of Mr. Asquith's speech. He may not, indeed, agree with Mr. Asquith's views on the causes of the war, but neither does he agree with those who seek to identify the Liberal party as such with the views of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Lloyd George."

The Liberal Imperialists also profess for the moment to be satisfied with what has been done. They do not intend at present to take any further steps. They disclaim the idea of driving Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman from the leadership and are content that their attitude on the war has now been made perfectly clear. They anticipate, however, that Mr. Asquith's speech will have a beneficial effect on the action of the Liberal leader. He has recently shown a strong tendency to gravitate towards the pro-Boer wing of the party; but they believe that in the future he will be more cautious, and not identify himself so closely with the extreme men of his own side.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE BOER PRISONERS IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, June 21, Mr. Canning asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the fort within which the Boer prisoners are kept at Ahmednagar is surrounded by a high walled embankment which shuts out every breeze; whether the huts are roofed with corrugated iron, and the temperature noted at midnight inside the huts was several times over 100, and at times as much as 108 during the month of May; and, whether steps can and will be taken to remove the Boer prisoners to a more healthy position.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have already said more than once that there is no intention of removing the Boer prisoners from Ahmednagar. I have no information as to the details referred to in the question, but, as I stated yesterday in answer to another question, the station is considered to be one of the healthiest and most agreable in India. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Channing: Will the noble lord make inquiries as to the accuracy of the statements I have laid before him?

Lord G. Hamilton: No, I will not make any inquiries. (Cheers.) The Governor of Bombay has visited the place, and he found the prisoners perfectly well satisfied. The attacks made in this country on the salubrity of Ahmednagar are received with universal ridicule throughout India. (Cheers.)

Mr. Channing gave notice that he would call attention to the subject on the first opportunity.

Mr. W. Redmond: May I ask the noble lord whether it is not absolutely the fact that the Army Medical Department has declared this place last year or the year before to be the most unhealthy station in India?

The Speaker: Order, order. That question was answered yesterday.

THIBET AND RUSSIA.

Mr. Norman asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the Embassy from the Dalai Lama of Thibet to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, with the alleged object of soliciting the protection of Russia against British encroachments; and whether his Majesty's Government had made, or proposed to make, any communication to the Russian Government upon this subject.

Lord Cranborne said: It has been recently reported in the Russian Press that a special mission from Thibet, consisting of seven persons, headed by the Lama Daroshiyeff, was on its way to St. Petersburg, but his Majesty's Government have received no confirmation of this statement.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Monday, June 24, Lord G. Hamilton informed Sir J. Leng that he hoped that the usual explanatory memorandum on Indian Finance would be in the hands of hon. members in the course of a fortnight or three weeks.

THE LIGHTING OF THE RED SEA.

In answer to Sir J. Fergusson, Lord Cranborne said: His Majesty's Government are informed that the construction of the four lights in the Red Sea will be commenced early in November. The lighting apparatus is being constructed, and will be ready in September. In regard to the light on Socotra, the Government of Bombay was unable to submit plans and estimates in a complete form until the end of last year. These are now under the consideration of the Trinity House and the Board of Trade.

THE LEGAL POSITION OF LASCARS.

Mr. W. Redmond asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been called to the judgment of Mr. justice Mathew, in the King's Bench, to the effect that under the Merchant Shipping Act lascars and Europeans must be treated alike with regard to the crew space, and whether the Board of Trade intended to take any action in this matter.

Mr. Gerald Balfour: Yes, sir, my attention has been called to the judgment to which the hon. member refers, but leave has been given to appeal, and in these circumstances I am not prepared to make any statement in the matter at the present moment.

AN IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

Mr. W. Redmond asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in the conference of colonial delegates in reference to the Imperial Court of Appeal, there would be any representatives from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and other Crown colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain: Sir William Smith, the present Chief Justice of British Guiana, who has also served as a judge at the Gold Coast and in Cyprus, has been selected to represent all the colonies other than those under responsible government.

Mr. W. Redmond asked whether the right hon. gentleman had received any representations on this subject from Ceylon and other Crown colonies asking for direct representation.

Mr. Chamberlain: No, sir. I have received suggestions from various colonies that it would be desirable for the interests of the Crown colonies to be represented.

THE FARSAN ISLANDS.

On Thursday, June 27, Mr. Schwann asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he could inform the House whether Germany had occupied the Farsan Islands in the Red Sea, and had arranged with Turkey for the cession of a strip of territory on the Arabian coast.

Viscount Cranborne: The Government have received no information to the effect stated in the question.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the questions recently raised in the Bombay Legislative Council with reference to the staple of Indian cotton and the bad condition in which it is brought to market; whether he is aware that attention has been drawn to the same matter in the recent inquiries relating to famine and land revenue collections in Goojerat; and, seeing that a large proportion of the people in that province, who have suffered from the drought, are dependent upon the cultivation of cotton and its preparation for sale, whether he will consider the desirability of instituting inquiries on the spot by experienced men with the view of ascertaining the causes of the deterioration in this product, and what steps should be taken to improve the condition of this agricultural industry.

ROOM FOR THE LASCARS.

P. & O. CASE SETTLED.

ON Friday, (June 21,) in the King's Bench Division, Mr. Justice Mathew gave judgment in the case of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. v. the King. This was a petition of right, raising a question as to the crew space to be provided by the P. and O. Company for Lascars on board their steamships to navigate their vessels. The Company employ Lascars who are shipped under agreement approved by the Governor-General of India in Council. For years the crew space provided for them largely exceeded that required for them by the Indian Act, 1876, but fell short of the space required under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894. The crew space occupied by the Lascars was usually deducted from the tonnage of the ships, with the result that light and other dues payable on the tonnage were not paid in respect of such space. A Board of Trade surveyor, having inspected the crew space on board, two of Company's vessels reported that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 had not been complied with. In consequence the registered tonnage was altered, and the deduction of the crew space disallowed.

The Company admitted that if Lascars were seamen within the meaning of the Act the space required was not provided, but they contended that the surveyor wrongly considered that the English Act, and not the Indian Act, regulated the crew space for Lascars. They, therefore, asked for a declaration and the return of the extra sums they had paid in consequence of the disallowance.

His lordship held that no exclusive system of legislation had been created in respect of Lascars, and that under the Merchant Shipping Act Lascars and Europeans were to be treated alike with regard to the crew space.

Judgment was accordingly entered for the Crown.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—As the judgment given by Mr. Justice Mathew in this important case is a matter of public interest, I write to say that the directors would have felt it to be their duty to appeal against that judgment, if in the opinion of the eminent counsel employed by them the appeal would be likely to meet with success. There now appears, however, to be a consensus of agreement, not in the whole of Mr. Justice Mathew's reasoning, but in the broad fact that the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, though not intended to do so, does actually set aside the special and very careful legislation of the Indian Government with respect to the accommodation of lascars.

Such being the legal position, the directors have taken the earliest opportunity of informing the President of the Board of Trade that they will not appeal against Mr. Justice Mathew's judgment, but will proceed to give effect to it in the case of their own vessels with as little delay as possible.

It has been pointed out in more than one letter in your columns (1) that the directors were prepared two years ago to bring this matter to a judicial arbitrament; (2) that the space now appropriated for the crew's use on board the company's steamers is far in excess not only of that required by the Indian Acts, but of that which would be required for a European crew consisting, as it necessarily would do, of a smaller number of men; (3) that as far as the views of the lascar population could be known, they were entirely opposed to any change in the *status* accorded by Indian legislation for their general comfort; (4) that the employment of lascars is as essential for the efficiency of the company's mail services as the employment of sepoys in our Indian Army.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., June 25.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

ARTICLE IN THE "TIMES."

AMONG the subjects which are waiting for Lord Curzon's attention there is probably none more urgently in need of a strong and statesmanlike handling than the whole problem of Indian education. And, more especially in regard to what is ironically called the "higher education" of natives, the demand for radical changes of method and institutions is one which deserves more attention than it has commonly received.

The foundation of three Indian Universities in 1857 was a profoundly interesting experiment, and the result which has been worked out in half a century is sufficiently striking to merit close attention. The experiment, it must be allowed, has not been an entire failure; and by a superficial handling of facts and statistics it may easily be made to appear a shining success. The present day Babu has some excellent qualities, and is in many ways an improvement on past generations, though it is questionable how much of this improvement is really due to his college training. There have been other forces at work, whose influence is not to be disregarded. Still, the typical Babu, as he stands, may be said to be a product of the education we have given him. We started in 1857 with a clean slate, and the Babu is the figure we have scrawled upon it. In spite of his virtues, it is unfortunately difficult to regard him in a very serious light. He passes examinations, acquires a plentiful command of literary verbiage, and has a lofty sense of his superiority to the "uncultured" part of mankind who have not even "failed" to take degrees. In another aspect he appears as a political nuisance, thrusting himself forward, without any apparent sense of incongruity, as a "natural leader and representative" of "the Indian people." The work of leadership and representation commonly consists in adopting the "role" of a factious malcontent and decrying as loudly as he dares all that is English (except the education which has made him what he is). But his general attitude in unmistakably one of petulant antagonism. English education, then, instead of promoting—as might have been hoped—a mutual understanding between rulers and subjects, has created a disaffected class, and so far must be regarded, from the political standpoint, as rather worse than a failure; while it is difficult to see in what way (except as providing the Government and commerce of the country with an unlimited supply of moderately efficient clerks) it has contributed to the "moral and material progress" of the Indian Empire.

The result of this disheartening state of things is that most Englishmen in India simply disbelieve in educating the native at all; and their sole argument is to point a prejudiced finger at the result. We do not understand the Asiatic, it appears, and we cannot alter him; our best endeavours have ludicrous and more or less mischievous results. The inference is that we should leave him alone and give up an impossible task. That would doubtless be the simplest line to take; but it is out of the question. It is quite incorrect to say that we cannot change the nature of Asiatics, for the change which has already been effected stares us in the face. We not only can alter native character, we cannot help doing so. The question is whether we are altering it for better or worse, and whether rational methods could not give a better direction to work that must be widely effective for good or evil.

English education has created a completely new class in India, and for the existence, character, and prospects of this class the Government of India is in the main responsible. But it is a responsibility which the Government of India, until Lord Curzon's arrival, appears to have taken very lightly; and except for his Excellency's recent speeches, there have been few symptoms of any recognition of the real gravity and importance of the whole question. Education is simply regarded as a part (and one of the least satisfactory parts) of the routine work of administration. It comes under the supervision of the "General Secretary" to the Government (who also has charge of forests, gaols, opium and other miscellaneous departments and is carried on upon the ordinary principles of official routine with apparently less than usual regard to expert opinion. In both official and private colleges the case is the same. The University training which culminates in a Calcutta degree seems elaborately devised to emphasize and exaggerate the natural weaknesses of the Bengali intellect and character. The examinations are so organized and conducted that only the most superficial and mechanical methods of study are likely to lead to success. The curriculum is in almost all cases absurdly ambitious, and the standard required for passing, (especially in the junior examinations), is ridiculously low. And the leading feature of the whole system is the apotheosis of the text-book. The result is that a student who can commit to memory most of his texts (or, in the case of foreign languages, their literal translation) together with a few volumes of lecture-notes and sundry cram-books specially prepared for the examination can be practically certain, if he perseveres, of gaining the 25, 30, or 33 per cent. of marks which is required for a pass. And experience shows, or at least is commonly believed to show that the more a student learns by heart the higher is his place on the list. The average student, therefore, with a pathetic belief that he is being educated, devotes an excessive number of hours and an extraordinary amount of application to learning by heart sentences and paragraphs, without even attempting to give any intelligent study to their meaning. His degree and career depend on the amount which he can verbally reproduce. An eccentric professor may occasionally exhort him to study on different lines, but he knows better what pays in the examination; and a student of average capacity who is misguided enough to make an attempt at honestly mastering his subject is almost certainly doomed to failure. From the educational standpoint such a course of study is obviously worse than valueless. The vice of cramming is one, no doubt, that is more or less inevitable wherever the passing of examinations is regarded as the educational "summum bonum"; but in Calcutta it assumes incredible proportions. This is largely due, no doubt, to the extraordinary retentiveness of the Bengali mind; but partly also to the actual encouragement which is afforded to it by the system upon which examinations are conducted. And the monstrous form which this evil takes is the more discreditable because (up to a certain point, and at least in its grossest forms) it could very easily be remedied by a few simple enactments.

But, although it is generally recognized by those at all familiar with the working of our colleges that the present condition of affairs is deplorable, if not iniquitous, no practical step towards a remedy appears to find favour with the University authorities. This state of things seems mainly due to the extraordinary lines upon which the Calcutta University is constituted—a point which was forcibly indicated by the Viceroy is his last Convocation address. In the formation of the senate, which is the governing body of the University, academic qualifications, and experience have not, apparently been regarded as of any account. The Senate consists of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and nearly 200 Fellows. Of these, if we take the last published list, only 53 of whom a large proportion are absentees, appear to be connected with education, while 46 are pleaders, barristers, or judges, and the remainder is made up of civilians, doctors, engineers, and more or less distinguished nondescripts. The Syndicate, again, which is the executive body, consists of ten members who are elected every year. In last year's Syndicate the Director of Public Instruction and a lecturer at a native college, who is also a pleader in the law Courts, were the only representatives of education, the remainder consisting of four barristers, one Judge, two doctors, and an engineer. For the current year the educational section has been reinforced by the election of a distinguished professor in the Jesuit College of St. Xavier's. It is curious, however, to note that in neither year has there been a single member of the Syndicate with either an Oxford or a Cambridge degree. In the councils of the University practical and expert educational opinion is thus as a few grains of corn in a bushel of chaff, and never seems to have been strongly enough represented to carry any real weight. A similar defect in the constitution of London University was long recognized as having unsatisfactory results, and was one of the chief points which engaged the attention of Lord Cowper's Commission. But in a University like Calcutta such a state of things has very much more serious consequences. For in old-established institutions, where the general lines of education are fixed, and a more or less sound course of training is traditional, special qualifications for the laying down of a curriculum and the general direction of educational policy are less obviously necessary. But in Calcutta a new and very complex experiment is being tried; and the whole problem of educating Indians upon European lines is one that requires exceptionally skilled and delicate handling. When such matters are entrusted to an unwieldy body of amateurs, the result is naturally disastrous. And in almost all quarters the college education which depends upon such guidance is recognized as a matter for profound dissatisfaction.

(To be concluded.)

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

THE Russian Minister has intimated to the Chinese envoys that immediately the indemnity agreement has been signed, Russia will require them to resume the negotiations regarding the conditions of the Russian withdrawal from Manchuria. He states that the reason alleged for the opposition of the Powers to the signature of the recent Manchurian Convention—namely, that China should not conduct negotiations separately with one Power while continuing negotiations with all the Powers conjointly—ceases to exist when the indemnity agreement has been signed. China must, therefore, then be prepared to settle finally, in a manner mutually advantageous, for the future administration of Manchuria.

THE LAND QUESTION IN INDIA.

THE EXPERIMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

MR. LEONARD COURTNEY presided at a meeting of the East India Association, held at the Westminster Town Hall, on June 24, when a paper entitled "Agricola Redivivus," dealing with the agricultural conditions in India, was read by Mr. S. S. Thorburn, late Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Mr. Courtney, in introducing the lecturer, said the subject of the paper was one of the most debateable and difficult of the practical questions of to-day in connection with the Government of India. It was the discussion of the expediency of interfering with what might be called the relations of free contract in respect of the agricultural occupier of Indian land. Steps had been taken not always quite consistent with the opinions which had prevailed in this country in connection with the question of landlord and tenant, and in the case of the Punjab there had been quite recently passed an Act materially affecting the position of the small owners in that province. Mr. Thorburn could speak on the question with authority. He had for many years been Financial Commissioner to the Punjab, and had the most intimate personal experience and the most hearty sympathy with those in whose behalf the legislation to which he had referred was passed. The Bill was carried mainly by his exertion supported by the Viceroy and many members of the Legislature itself.

Mr. Thorburn in his paper pointed out that the Punjab had been first selected by the Government for the new departure in land law reform, because its western half, inhabited by hardy Mahomedan tribes, all of whom were fanatical, had been proved to be more in bondage to money-lenders than any other province in India. Hence further delay might have converted brooding discontent into active disorder. Of the 20,000,000 inhabitants 85 per cent. lived by farming, and of these many had mortgaged their lands to money-lenders, and it had fallen into the hands of the latter. The new Bill prohibited the permanent alienation of agricultural land, except to defined agriculturists; permitted only certain forms of temporary alienations to non-agriculturists, up to a limit of 15 years, the land then returning unencumbered to the family of the owner, and declared the hypothecation of agricultural produce for more than one year to be illegal. The measure also prohibited the execution sale of agricultural land, and confined jurisdiction under the Bill to Revenue officers. Besides passing this Act, the Government had announced their intention of establishing state agricultural banks, provided a practical scheme could be devised.

In the discussion which followed Sir James Lyall, formerly Governor of the Punjab, said he considered that the Act which had been passed for that province ought only to be tried as an experiment, as it was very difficult to say what the result of it would be. He was afraid it would result in the confiscation of a great deal of money owed by the peasant proprietors to money-lenders, and in the long run it would not save from losing their land a great many of the poorer and weaker of those proprietors. It would only divert that land from the hands of the money-lenders to the stronger men of their tribes, but he would admit that that would be a better thing for the country and for the Government than that the land should in the natural way go into the hands of the money-lenders. The passing of the measure was a most interesting experiment, but he did not think anyone could say at present how it would work out.

Sir Charles Stevens said in his opinion such a measure as that passed in the Punjab was not needed in Bengal, and he considered its adaptation to India generally would not be a simple matter.

Other speakers followed, the majority expressing the opinion that the Act should be considered experimental only, and should not be generally applied to India.

The Chairman, at the conclusion of the discussion, said the phenomenon of the agriculturist in debt was not one that must exist from the nature of things, nor was it confined to India or England. It could be found in Russia, Egypt, France and in some parts of the United States. The agriculturist was the oldest of our workers or his profession was the oldest, and it was subject to the perpetual discovery of new lands and new processes, and as those new lands came within the sphere of influence and those new processes were introduced those who followed older modes fell out and had to be replaced. He was very glad to think that the rental exacted from the ryot for his land under the British Administration was much less than was got from him under the ruder system of the older rule. He recommended the establishment of banks, if not under Government control at least under State organisation, to make the ryot independent of the money-lender, and also the intrduction of a scheme whereby the peasant proprietor would in bad years pay less for his land than when he had a successful harvest. In that way the difficulty under which the ryot laboured might be got over. Mr. Courtney agreed that it would not be possible to apply the same rules to India generally as worked satisfactorily in one province, because it might be that the population in some parts was not ripe for the operation of free contract. There were some people who would take free contract as "fire-water" was taken. The supply of "fire-water" in the less civilised parts had been prohibited or limited, and the same would have to be done in the case of free contract. The working of the new Punjab Act must be watched closely and for a long period, for he doubted yet if anybody was in a position to say whether the Deccan Ryots Act had been protective or not. The whole was a tentative process, forced upon the British Administration in India by experience which involved political danger as well as social degradation, and as it was a political danger it was the more incumbent upon the Government to take action. (Applause.)

Mr. Thorburn replied, and the proceedings terminated.

IN ANTICIPATION OF THE CORONATION.

THE KING APPOINTS A COMMISSION.

Queen Victoria was crowned on June 28, 1838. Sixty-three years afterwards appears a Proclamation "by the King," "declaring His Majesty's Pleasure touching His Royal Coronation, and the Solemnity thereof."

This Proclamation was publicly read in the accustomed places on June 28.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS OMITTED.

The Proclamation announces that the Coronation of Edward VII. and his Consort will take place on a day in June, 1902, to be hereafter decided:

Whereas we have resolved, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of our Royal Coronation, and of the Coronation of Our dearly beloved Consort the Queen, upon a day in June next to be hereafter determined, at Our Palace at Westminster.

The Proclamation goes on to appoint a Royal Commission to hear and determine all claims of any of the King's subjects to perform services on the day and at the time of the Coronation. Every form in the ceremony of Coronation, the "Morning Post," reminds us, is prescribed by ancient usage, which ordains that every act shall be performed by those who has, either by descent or in virtue of his office, the right and duty of performing it. During the recognition certain officers of State attend on the Archbishop of Canterbury; during the anointing certain Knights of the Garter hold the poll; certain other persons have charge of the Spurs, the swords the Orb, the Ring, and the Sceptres, and so throughout the ceremony.

As will be seen by the text, it will be the duty of the Royal Commission to determine the claims made to discharge the several functions which form part of the Coronation ceremony:

Forasmuch as by ancient Customs and Usages of this Realm, as also in regard of divers Tenures of sundry Manors, Lands, and other Hereditaments, many of Our loving Subjects do claim and are bound to do and perform divers Services on the said Day, and at the Time of the Coronation, as in Times precedent their Ancestors and those from whom the claim have done and performed at the Coronations of Our famous Progenitors and Predecessors, Kings and Queens of this Realm; We therefore, out of Our Princely Care for the Preservation of the lawful Rights and Inheritances of Our loving Subjects whom it may concern, have thought fit to give Notice of and publish Our Resolution therein and do hereby give Notice of and publish the same accordingly.

The Commission, wich is a large one, including the Premier, the Archbishops, Mr. Balfour, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Principal Secretaries of State, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Spencer, and Sir William Harcourt, will begin its sittings in the Council Chamber at Whitehall on July 11.

The proclamation further makes known King Edward's will and pleasure that only the solemnity in Westminster Abbey shall take place, and that the ancient customs performed in Westminster Hall and in the procession shall be omitted. This is in accordance with the precedents of the Coronation of Queen Victoria and of King William IV. and his Queen Consort, for on both of those occasions the ancient formalities, such as the challenge in Westminster Hall, were dispensed with. The King's determination in these matters will commend itself to his Majesty's loyal subjects. A perusal of a detailed account of the Coronation ceremonies of 1831 or of 1838 makes the impression that the proceedings, both by their solemnity, by their traditional and necessary formality, and by their duration, must place an unusual strain on the emotions and on the power of attention of King and Queen, and that if the full measure of all the ancient forms were gone through the effort required would be exhausting to their Majesties.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

JAPAN is beginning to realise the perils of statesmanship, for on the anniversary of the murder of President Carnot, it was mourning the death by violence of one of its leading statesmen, Mr. Hoshi Toru, who was assassinated on Friday while attending a meeting of the City Council of Tokio, was one of the most famous men in Japan, whose reputation as a political leader had survived the severe trial to which it was subjected not many months ago. He had risen high in political circles, and had been President of the House of Representatives, and nobody was surprised when the Marquis Ito invited him to join the Cabinet last autumn. Mr. Toru became Minister of Communications.

Then, when he had reached the summit of his political ambition the crash came. He was one of the chief figures in a great scandal, and was charged before the courts with accepting bribes. The popular belief was against him. He had been Minister at Washington, and knew all about Tammany and earlier in his career, when Japan was slowly emerging from feudalism he had been convicted and exiled for political offences. That was in Japan's unsettled days, and the worst that was proved against him was that he wrote strong articles against the Government; but the fact that these unpleasant incidents were associated with his career inclined the people to believe the charge of corruption brought against him last year, and his reputation fell.

But it was not utter ruin. The courts cleared the character of the Minister although the force of public opinion compelled him to resign. He recovered something of his old strength and a month or two ago he was accepted as Liberal leader. He was one of the most advanced men in Japan and in spite of the one or two ugly blots on his career—which did not necessarily dishonour him he seemed to be on the way to the Premier-ship. A member of the English Bar—he was called at Inner Temple—Mr. Toru had great sympathy with England and his influence in Japanese politics undoubtedly made for friendship with us. His tragic death in spite of the bitterness of feeling which he sometimes aroused in his opponents will be universally regretted.

Assassination is one of the perils which statesmen must always face until the day dawns when the lion and the lamb lie down together, and man is no more inhuman to man. Political assassination have been painfully frequent in our time. It is nearly a hundred years since a prominent statesman was murdered in England but the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park is not yet twenty years old. Hardly a generation has passed either since a Governor-General of India—the Earl of Mayo—was murdered by a convict. Spain and Bulgaria have lost Prime Ministers by violence within the last seven years—M. Stamboloff and Canovas del Castillo who was stabbed to death in the presence of his wife.

The list of murdered statesmen and heads of Governments which has now been lengthened by the tragedy in Japan was sadly long enough already. Not going back more than a generation it stands thus: Abraham Lincoln, 1865; Earl of Mayo, 1872; President Garfield, 1881; Alexander II., 1881; Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, 1882; President Carnot, 1894; M. Stamboloff, 1895; Shah of Persia, 1896; Canovas del Carnot, 1897; King Humbert, 1900. The list takes no account of assassinations in those countries where revolutions are everyday occurrences, of the murder of the Empress of Austria, or of the various attempts to murder Bismarck, Signor Crispi, President Diaz, and many Royalties.

The assassination of Mr. Toru, who was serving his country at the moment of his death, recalls the death of the only Premier of England who has been murdered in modern times. It will be ninety years ago next May since the House of Commons was horrified by the sound of a pistol in the lobby, and the sight of the dead body of Mr. Spencer Perceval, who had become Prime Minister on the death of the Duke of Portland. The tragedy took place on the 11th of May. The Premier was passing through the lobby on his way to give evidence before a Committee of the whole House when he received his death wound. The lobby was crowded, the question before the House being one of great public importance, and nobody saw the peril in which the Prime Minister stood until it was too late.

Like the murderer of Mr. Toru, the assassin of Mr. Perceval was a man of position and means; he had been a merchant at Liverpool, and was embittered because he had been unable to obtain redress for an unjust conviction in St. Petersburg. When the terrible moment came he seems to have made a mistake. His complaint was that his case had been neglected by Lord Granville, and it was Lord Granville, he declared, whom he intended to shoot. Mr. Perceval, however, received the bullet, and staggered forward with his last breath. Bellingham, the murderer, was seized by two members of the house—one of them was Joseph Hume, the historian—and within a week of the firing of the fatal shot he was tried and executed. Parliament voted an annuity of £2,000 a year for the Prime Minister's widow, and set aside £50,000 for his children, the last of whom died quite recently at Ealing at a ripe old age.

A strange story of the peerage is recalled this week. Tuesday was the birthday of Lord Sefton, who has passed though an experience as remarkable as any ever known to a human being. There are few estates in England more to be desired than that to which Lord Sefton succeeded four years ago on the death of his father but at the time of his succession it seemed unlikely that the new lord would derive any pleasure from his possessions. When he was still Lord Molineux he was the victim of an unhappy riding accident which threatened to shatter strenuous and reason for the rest of his mortal days and for years the heir to a splendid estate was a helpless, almost a hopeless, invalid. Suddenly, providentially Croxteth Hall found itself happy with a new hope. The head of the family recovered as by fire. It was all but a miracle—one of those things which make incredulity concerning anything almost an impossibility.

Lord Lonsdale, friend of Emperors and hearty good fellow, was 44 on Tuesday. He is said to have spent a fortune in entertaining the German Emperor—£50,000 is the figure according to one who professes to know such things. Certainly he may be set down in the book of the Kaiser's likes. There would be a big gap in Lord Lonsdale's year if he were not invited once at least every twelvemonth to Berlin, and as often as he can the Earl returns the invitation. Mere ordinary men—even when they are Earls—cannot invite Emperors to their homes every day, but Lord Lonsdale has more than once had the Kaiser as his guest.

Outside royalty, there are not many people in England with whom the Emperor William is on such excellent terms as with Lord Lonsdale, and we may be sure that the friendship makes for good for the two nations. It would have to go, we doubt, if the Emperor turned his guns one day against our shores, for Lord Lonsdale, though as a man he is the Emperor's companion, is, as a peer, Admiral of the coast of two counties in England, and have we not seen in South Africa how valiant he is in warfare? Perhaps that is the trait which commends him to his Majesty; at any rate, the Emperor and the Earl are quite familiar in their conversations. "The worst of being an Emperor," the Kaiser is reported to have said to Lord Lonsdale," is that one has to hear such a lot of humbug!"

Tuesday was the birthday of another man of fame, Sir Francis Wingate whose life has been crowded with exciting events, is presiding tover the military destinies of Egypt at the most fascinating period of its modern history. The civilisation which Lord Cromer has built up has been established on foundations which will not easily crumble away, and the Sirdar, if he makes up his mind to give the world another book, might well do much worse than follow the example of Lord Milner and tell us the story of Egypt's new development. The hero of many fights, Sir Francis Wingate has merited a place among the brave men whose duty and pride it is to keep the British flag afloat in every breeze.

There are boards almost innumerable under the system of Celestial Government. The Board of Revenue receives as much of the Imperial revenue as is not pocketed by the officials. The Board of Punishment sees to it that fit and proper punishments are fitted to every crime, and other boards—the Board of Office, Board of Works, the Board of Music—attend to their duties with the regularity of the clock. The Board of Censors has the extraordinary privilege of discussing and criticising everything under the sun, from the virtues and vices of the Emperor to the length of a coolie's pigtail.

There is something akin to audacity in the prosaic notice-boards which stare us in the face all over England warning us that trespassers will be prosecuted—a threat which everybody knows by this time has no meaning, since "trespass" is an offence unknown to the English law. But what are we to think of the board which has been discovered in a rural garden in Lincolnshire, which announces in cold blood—or in cold paint, no doubt—that "Any person found pinching vegetables from this garden will be shot"? It carries us centuries back in history and in its defiance of the British Constitution it is as notable as the notice hung up in a public-house in Gloucestershire, which informed patrons that "all spirits sold here are adulterated with as much water as is necessary to evade the law."

CHINA,

THE INDEMNITY DEMANDS.

THE "Times" Peking Correspondent writing June 24: The indemnity question gives promise of a satisfactory conclusion in accordance, mainly, with the British proposals. The Ministers have agreed on the amount of the indemnity; the rate of interest; the date limiting the period of military occupation for which an indemnity is to be recoverable; the method of payment, which is to be by bonds; and the security, which is to consist of the maritime Customs, the native Customs, a salt tax, and an increase of the tariff on imports to an effective 5 per cent. The Ministers have also agreed as to duties on specific articles, to be determined by an international commission and not to be "ad valorem," and that the Shanghai-Tien-tsin river conservancy shall be undertaken with the financial co-operation of the Chinese Government.

Two questions are still delaying the settlement. First, Japan asks for such an increase of her indemnity as shall compensate for the loss she will suffer owing to her inability to issue a 4 per cent. loan at par. The claim is regarded as entirely reasonable, especially in view of the exceptional services rendered by the Japanese troops in the relief of the Legations. Secondly, Russia proposes that in the event of a deficit in the service of the indemnity the Ministers should agree to discuss an increase of the tariff to 10 per cent., employing the increase so obtained to make good the deficiency. With reservations all the Ministers agree except Sir Ernest Satow, who states categorically that England will only assent to the doubling of the tariff in return for the entire abolition of the "likin," the effective of the commercial treaties, and the effective removal of various restrictions now fettering trade, the increase of revenue so obtained to be entirely applied to these specific purposes and not to service of the war indemnity.

He writes later: All the Powers have signified the amounts of their several claims for an indemnity, and the list will shortly be handed to the Chinese. The statement in no wise presents a true estimate of the money penalty inflicted on China. Thus Russia shows no balance sheet of the seizures secured in the rich cities of Manchuria, or of the immensely valuable contents of the Tien-tsin arsenal, which have been wholly transferred to Port Arthur, Germany shows no balance sheet of the large sums secured by the systematic raiding of Chi-li province, or of such valuable loot as the Peking Observatory instruments, which were last week shipped to Germany from Ta-ku. The French state their entire claim in one sum of £11,490,000, of which the claims of societies and individuals amount to £3,720,000, consisting almost entirely of the claims of the Catholic Church on account of the destruction of mission property. This large amount is exclusive of the sums exacted locally by Catholic missionaries for the indemnification of native Christians. The methods employed to obtain local voluntary compensation have been simple, effective and lucrative. The gentry pay compensation in order to obtain immunity from visitation by the foreign soldiers, and officials have paid to have their names excluded from the blacklist of proscribed guilty officials. The sums extracted altogether amount to many millions of taels, and the methods have inspired fury and hatred among people so widely apart as the inhabitants of Che-kiang, Hu-nan, and Mongolia. Some Protestant missions have also accepted local compensation, but the amounts, compared with those paid to the Catholics, are insignificant. The missions have undertaken to publish a statement of accounts.

PEKING, JUNE 26.

The Ministers originally proposed that the property of officials who were responsible for the Boxer rising should be confiscated. The property of the Grand Secretary Hsu-ting which was in the Legation quarter occupied by the Belgians, has already been confiscated by them. Sir Claude MacDonald had decided that Kangyi's property, situated in the British section, should be confiscated, but Sir E. Satow has allowed it to be transferred to the Chinese authorities, who themselves have decided to confiscate it. But this decision is considered to be merely a blind. It now seems clear that the Southern provinces, which were peaceful, will be compelled to pay a large portion of the indemnity, while the glorious leaders in Peking will escape the fullest punishment.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR AT CUXHAVEN.

THE Emperor, who arrived at Kiel on the 19th from Cuxhaven, after having sailed through the Baltic Canal, was present next day at the unveiling of a statue of the Great Elector of Brandenburg in the gardens of the Naval Academy. He spoke of the Great Elector as the creator of the navy of Bradenburg, though the fleet which he constructed on Dutch models and with Dutch help was not destined to survive him long. It was left for a later generation to resume the work which the Hohenzollern Prince had begun. The Emperor commended the example of his great ancestor to the officers and men of his own navy and urged them to follow that great model amid discouragements and difficulties. Above all, they ought to live and work in the spirit of the text which the Great Elector chose as his motto—"Domine fac me scire viam quam ambulem." He hoped that one day the Naval College might produce men whose character would resemble that of the Great Elector.

The new cruiser Prince Adalbert was launched on Saturday at Kiel in the presence of the German Emperor. The Prince Adalbert is the sister ship of the Prince Heinrich, launched in March 1900. It has a displacement of 8,800 tons, and its engines of 16,000 horse power enable it to attain a speed of the 21 knots whereas the extreme speed of the Prince Heinrich is 20·5 knots. The bunkers are constructed to carry 1,500 tons of coal and 200 tons of other fuel. The cruiser can steam 7,000 miles without recoaling. The armament consists of four 21cm. and eight 15cm. guns, ten 8·8 cm. quick-firing guns, and ten 3·7 cm. machine-guns. The ship's complement will consist of 16 officers, four engineers, two surgeons, 12 ensigns (*Fahnrichs zur See*), 20 deck officers, a paymaster, and 446 petty officers and men, or 501 all told.

The Supreme Court has decided that Weiland who wounded the Emperor by throwing a piece of iron at him in Bremen last March, was not actuated by any criminal intent, and was not responsible for his actions. Weiland has been removed to a lunatic asylum.

THE BANK FAILURE.

THE failure of the Leipziger Bank, which was announced on Tuesday, June, 24 is an event of some importance, although, so far as is known at present, it is not likely to be felt very seriously in London. The bank is an old-established institution, and was regarded until recently as a sound and well-managed concern. The current liabilities, according to the last balance-sheet, were about 43,000,000 marks, but we understand that this sum only represented actual known liabilities, and that a large amount of contingent liability existed in the form of guarantees granted in order to finance the Cassler Treber Trocknung Gesellschaft, an industrial company which for many years was earning large profits out of its proper business, which consisted of drying the residuum from malt which remains after treatment at breweries. The company, however, recently entered on other classes of business, such as the production of spirit from wood pulp, and has carried them on by creating subsidiary companies all over Continental Europe, and even in Rumania. In doing so it was, we are informed, aided to an imprudent extent by the Leipziger Bank, which may be said to have "locked itself up" by giving guarantees for credits opened on behalf of the company in various places. The failure of the bank may, therefore, it is hoped, be attributed solely to the mistakes of those who directed its affairs, but it remains to be seen whether other institutions have not, in the stress of the fierce competition which has existed for some years, in Germany, committed similar imprudences. A less important Saxon institution failed a few days ago. It is, of course, hoped that the company's assets will provide creditors with 100 pfennigs to the mark, but until more is known of the situation it is useless to hazard estimates of the results of the failure. We hear that only a moderate proportion of the loss will fall on the London houses. The collapse has produced a pretty general fall in prices on the Berlin Bourse.

Herr Exner, manager of the Leipziger Bank, has been arrested.

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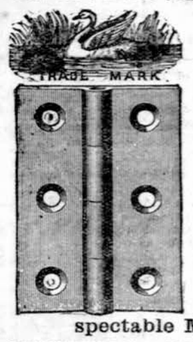

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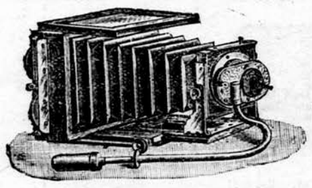

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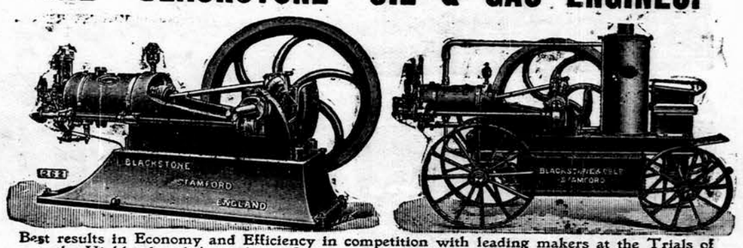

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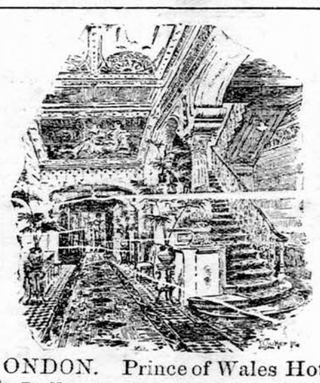

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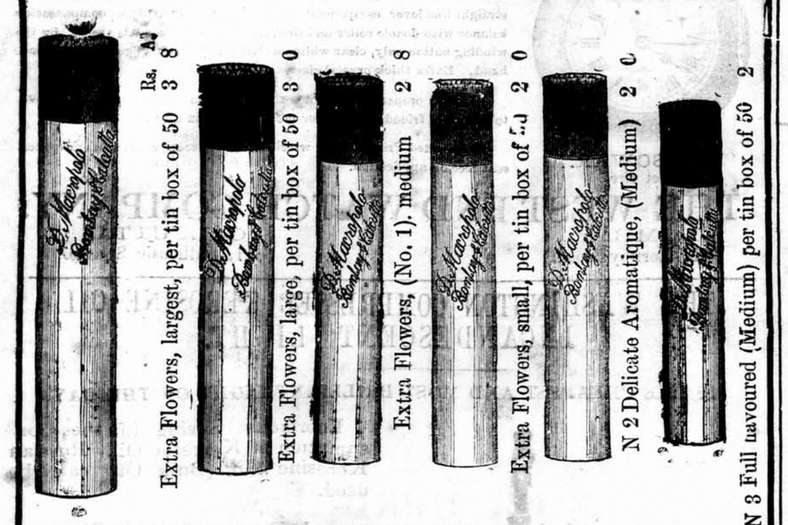
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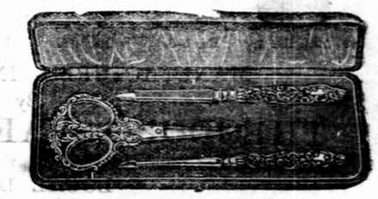
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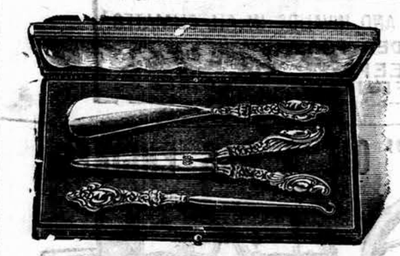
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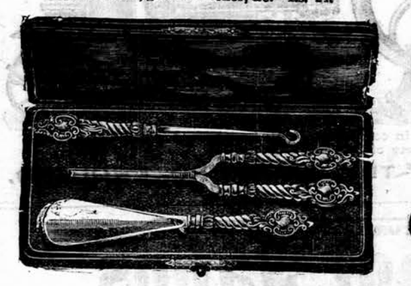
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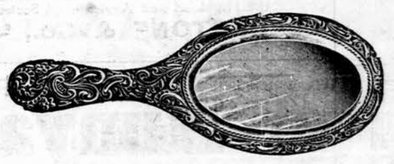
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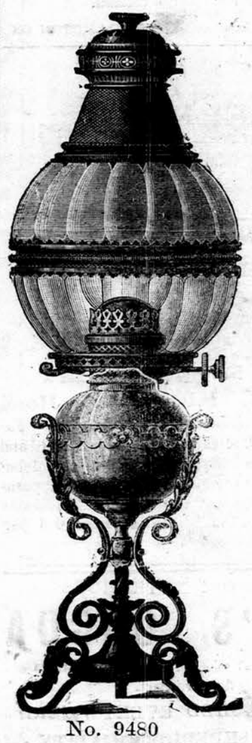

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